

**T**he Woke of  
measuring of Lande  
as well of Woodland as  
Plowland, & pasture in  
the feelde: & to compt the  
true numbze of Acres of  
the same. Newly cor-  
rected, & compiled by

Sir Richarde de

Wic<sup>o</sup> // Benese. Wanton

Want-on want all

Printed at London,  
by Thomas Colwell.

Nice Wanton // 19.

Want-on want all

0 5 5 5 5  
5 5 5 5 5  
0 1 1  
5 5 5 5 5  
0 0 1  
0 0 1

C  
B  
**T**he Contentes of this booke.  
It sheweth the māer of deviding of  
one acre or mo, of woodland frō ma  
ny other acres, lying i one peece togither  
Also it sheweth the diuersytie pzyces of al  
the partes of an acre of woodlande, after y  
rate & diuersitie of the pzyce of the same,  
from the pzyce of. lli s. iiii. d. for an acre to  
the pzyce of. vi li. viii. s. iiii. d. Also it shew  
eth the maner of mesuryng of timbze or  
stone, by the fote square, in timbze mea  
sure of what quantitie soener the timber  
or stone be, frō one ynch in square to xxx  
vi. ynches square. Also it sheweth y māer  
of mesuryng sawene bozdes, tables, or  
panes of glasse by the fote square, what  
bzeadth soener the bozdes, tables, or panes  
of Glasse be, from one ynche bzeadthe, to  
xxxvi. ynches in bzeadth.

It sheweth also the maner of measuring  
of a Chambze floze or of a Pavement, to  
knowe howe manye Foote of Bozde or  
stone wyll bozde or pane it, of what lēgth  
and bzeadthe so ever the flooze or Pavement  
be, to .lv. foote in lengthe, and .xl.  
foote in bzeadth.

Prints.



**The Preface of Thomas**  
**Paynell, Chanon of Marton**  
to the gentell  
Reader.



**I**t is most cōmon  
lie sene, that euery mā both  
most cōmende y thing that  
he is best experte & sene in.  
And therfoze some ther are y extoll diuin  
letters, some the law, & som Philosophy,  
with suche other lyberall sciences, in the  
which they are learned and exercysed.  
Other ther are, y do not onely extoll the,  
but after they haue so done, they dispute  
whither of them are moſte laudable, and  
most woꝛthy to be preferred aboue other  
Ther are lykwylse y after longe dispu  
tacion do not onelye assygne euery science  
his peculter laude & praise, but all so y dis  
cusse whether that of such noble sciences  
are most foꝛ thy cōmon weale supposyng  
(and wyl) that thinge to be moſte excel  
lent, that is foꝛ euerye mannes pꝛofyte,  
and that common vtyletys and pꝛo  
fite

A.ii.

*The Preface*

tyte bothe none other wise excede pzinat  
gayn & pzoft than gold all other metals.

These men (after my sentence) gre in  
a very good opinion, for the diuine Plar  
to saith: that man is not bozne onely to  
pzoft him selfe, o2 any synguler prr  
son, but to pzoft the cōmon welth also  
The which both then pzofer & flozshe,  
when gouerners and rulers doe tender  
lye and intierlye abicdyng all synguler  
affection, looke and take hede vnto it.

Dyiligēce and study is (saith Scipio  
Africanus) not onely to beware howe  
rome be now in my time ruled: but how  
I may inuent fashions & meanes, that it  
may increase, & be well gouerned here  
after. What an excellent wo2de and  
saynge was that.

What other thyng but onely y welth  
publyke moued M. Curius to saye thus  
to the Samnites, offerynge hym great  
sumes of moneye, I desyre none of your  
gold (quoth hee) but I desyre that ye and  
your riches may be vnder the dominion  
of the Romaynes. Was not that an  
excellent aunswere.

And that M. Curius conspired to mur  
ther Porcenna enemy to the Romanes  
without

### *The Preface*

without any hope or safegard of hys life  
was it for the cōmon welth of Rome.

And did not the onely wealth publike  
in force. ¶ Regulus to perswade the  
Senatours of Rome that they shulde not  
restore the yonge galauntes of Cartago  
to prolonge his lyfe withall. They are  
lusty (quoth he,) and in theyr floures, and  
apt to do vs muche sorowe, and so hee re  
turned agayne to Cartago well assured  
that hee shuld neuer escape theyr handes  
alyue. ¶ What synguler affection and  
loue had this man to the cōmon wele, &  
preferred it aboue hys owne lyfe of all  
thyng the most esteemed, and beste belo  
ued. Are not suche men worthy to be go  
uerners and rulres of cyties and of the  
common weale.

As longe as Rome & Cartago, with  
other lyke cytyes, had suche regentes &  
gouerners, they prospered and had abun  
dauce of all thinge. But after that syn  
guler affection, synguler cōmoditye and  
profyte, ambycion, Idlenes & voluptu  
ous pleasure toke theyr enter, then all  
that (wysdome, diligence, studye & great  
labour had augmented) decayed. When  
these moſte excellent and ryche Cyties



1076  
The Preface,

fell in ruyne, and were easely subdued.  
The which thyng doth declare and open  
theyr great laude, by whose gubernaci-  
on, rule and pollicie, they came to suche  
hyghe renowne & fame. By this it doth  
now appeare & folow y<sup>e</sup> such politike Ru-  
lers are worthy of much laud & great cō-  
mendacion. But what cōmendacion laud,  
& praise shall we esteeme and iudge them  
worthy of, y<sup>e</sup> ingeniouſtie haue inuented  
& eloquently diſcribed, how and by what  
ſubtile and politike faſhions, ſuch places  
ſhould be gouerned & aſcended to high ho-  
noure. And againe how Gouerners of a  
cōmon wealth ſhould vſe them ſelues in  
theyr offices. And not withſtandinge  
there be that do elevate & extoll the doer  
& the inuenter of thinges aboue the wri-  
ter, yet after my minde, the inuenter,  
wryter, or expoſiter of other mēnes wri-  
tynges are worthy of no lytle prayſe,  
what reaſon ſhould defende him, y<sup>e</sup> would  
ſaye, that the executer of the Lawe (by  
whose ayde all cōmon weales are ordai-  
ned and ruled) to be of moze excellency  
then Moyſes, the fyrſte of all lawyers.

Shulke

## The Preface

Should any Philosopher prefer hym selfe  
aboue Pythagoras the fyrst Philosopher,  
or any Astronomer aboue y<sup>e</sup> chyldren of  
Beth, the very inuēters & foundaciō ther  
of, or any Musician aboue Tuball, Las  
meths son, y<sup>e</sup> fyrst y<sup>e</sup> euer gaue any study  
to Musycke, or any Physicia<sup>n</sup> aboue Apol  
lo or any Arithmeticia<sup>n</sup>, aboue Saminus,  
Pythagoras, Pallas, or Aigus (of whō A  
rythmetike is called Agrym, (the inuen  
ter of nombres. Or any Geometrician a  
boue Cair, the which taught the Hebzei  
ans the manner and crasse of weightes &  
measures? Is it not (trow ye) moze to in  
uent and fynde, than to adde vnto that,  
that is found al redy. And as Agrym was  
found for y<sup>e</sup> course of marchaundysse & the  
accomptes therof, so was Geometry bp  
on the excursions and ouerflowing of the  
floud Nilus whose insidaciōs and surges  
were suche that they confounded and so  
troubled the lymytes and bondes of the  
land of Egypt, that they knew not theyz  
owne Lande from other mēnes. Of this  
toke Geometrye hys Oryginall begyn  
nyng the which includeth the measurynge  
A.iii. both

*The Preface,*

both of lande & water, the vse of weyghtes and knowledge of the vniuersall order of the bodies aboue, the distaunce and greatnes of starres, moeyons, and reflections.

Carpenters and Masons, with the suche other Artysicrs doe vse Geometrye, by the which all maner of ingynes and craftye cōdynaunces of warre, and other apperteynyng vnto theyr arte doe depend as hangynge roofes, and Galaryes, wallles, shyppes, Gallayes, Brydges, Milles Cartes, and wheelles, with the whyche, thynges of great weyght, are verie easilye drawen and hoysed vp.

Also what soeuer goeth by weyghte, water or wynde, or by cordes, as Clockes, the whych goeth by weyghtes, and Organes, the whiche soundeth by the vehemence and force of the wynde, dothe longe vnto thys noble Science. The artificiall craft also of warre, of castynge of Belles, and Bomberdes, or Connes with suche other Artylery, whither they be of tymbre or metall doe for the moste parte depende of Geometrye.

And did not the noble Archytas make a Dore of woode, to lyfte her selfe vpp,  
and



## *The Preface*

and to live by Geometrie.

Did not Archimenes, make an Instrument of Brasse, wherin men myght easely perceyue the motions of the Planettes, withe other thynges compyled in the materpall Sphere, & howe to measure the altitude and height of all suche thinges as man maye see and not come vnto? And those thynges also that lye playne, deepe, rounde, cornerwise, in lengthe, or in breadthe be longethe vnto Geometrye, the whiche conteyneth. iiii. dyuers kyndes of measuringe.

The fyrst is named Altemetria to measure a quantytie after his lengthe only.

The seconde is named Planimetria, that is, to measure a quantytie after hys length and breadth.

The thyrde is called Tercometria, that is to measure a quantytie after hys length, breadth, and deepenesse.

In this Science, are certayne quantyties, called famousse quantities, as a Fynger, a Palme, a Foote a Cubite, a Pace, a Perche, a Stake & a Pyse, withe such other, moche necessarie to be knowne

It were very tedious to expound all the termes, Partes, Properties, and

A. b.

Atplities,

## The Preface

Wylittes of Geometrye. For notwithstanding  
standynge that God may, and can doe al-  
thyng without nōbre, measure, weyght  
oz any poynte of Geometrye, yet when  
hee gaue the fyrmament the Planettes,  
and starres, theyr motions, the earthes  
fourme and fashion, the Sea, with the o-  
ther riuers, theyr bankes, hee dyd it by  
nombre, weyght, and measure.

Wherfore I may well extoll this most  
noble Science conteinyng these three,  
with the knowledge of manye other ly-  
berall and manuell artes, ryght necessary  
for the cōmon weale of man, Considerig  
thē this lyberall Science called Geome-  
try to be in euery thig much conuenient  
for the vse & cōmon profite of all men. A  
Frende and a lover of myne, a Chanon of  
Marston, named Wyllm Rycharde Benese,  
not willing to hyde the treasure, that god  
hath enryched hym withall. But ever-  
more myndinge & labouringe (as the fore  
sayd Romaynes dyd) to encrease the com-  
mon wealth, hauinge also this sciēce of  
the Whylosopher in memory. The more  
profytable a thinge is, the more it shulde  
be

## The Preface

be common, hee hath, (I saye) compyled  
this ingenyous and pꝛofytable Booke,  
foꝛ the common pꝛofite, and vse of euery  
man

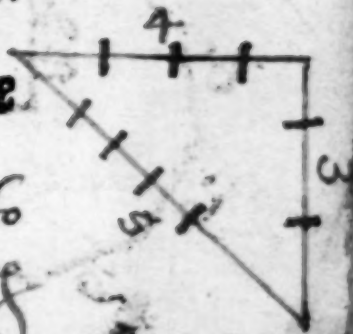
Wherin is sufficiently & breiflie con-  
teyned the perfecte fourme & rule of mea-  
suryng of woodlande, hilles & mountay-  
nes: whersoever, how soeuer oꝛ in what  
fourme oꝛ quantitie soeuer they lye.

Also of deuidinge of one acre of wood-  
lande oꝛ mo from many other acres.

And of measuring of Kymbze, square  
oꝛ rounde: Boꝛdes, Tables, & Panes  
of Glasse, by the foote square.

He hath furthermoze so expꝛess these  
intricate and harde poyntes of Geome-  
trye by figures, rules, & such open exam-  
ples, that euery man, applyenge hys  
mynde therunto, maye wythout anye  
great labour attayne vnto the perfecte  
knowledge thereof.      Vale.

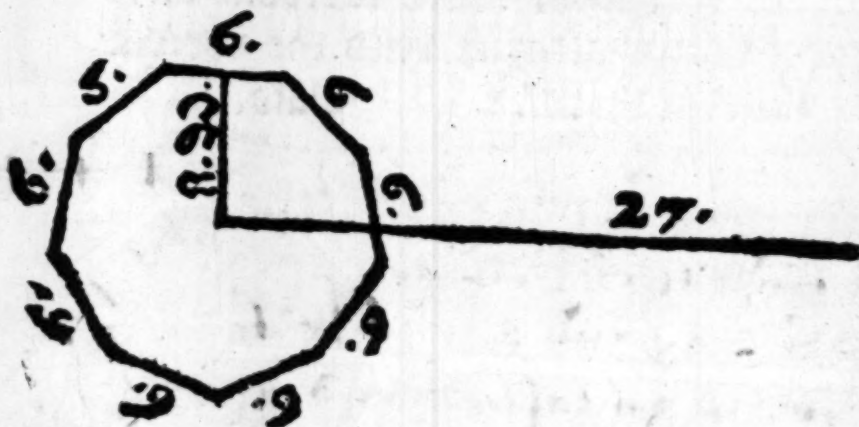
Witnesse this. Thus endeth the  
good finders Preface.  
numbers 3 4 and 5 on like to  
make ioynted measur of a Right  
Angle.







Here foloweth the Booke  
to measure all Landes.



**T**he maner of measur  
ynge of Lande, and conuyn  
ynge the nombze of acres  
of the same.



**B**y cause in measu  
ringe of Lande, many  
men semtyme the sel  
lers, sel more measure  
than ryght, semtyme  
the buyers by lesse measure than ryght  
be greatly deceived, by y meaters  
therof, the which be not experie and  
conynge, both in true measurynge  
of Lande, and also in true comptynge  
and sumynge the numbze of acres  
of the same. Therfore in this lytle  
booke, ye shall reede certayne rules  
much necessary for y perfecte know  
ledge bothe of true measurynge of  
Lande, and also of true comptynge  
and sumynge the numbze of acres  
of the same.

**CO**

*The Measuryng*

**O**f dyuers quantytyes of measures, and of dyuers names of the same.

**B**ut for the plawer and res-  
dyer knowledge of these rules  
folowynge, ye shall dyligently note,  
that there be dyuers quantytyes dy-  
uersly named in measuryng of lande  
that is to saye: an ynche, a foote, a  
perche, a daywozke, a quarter of an  
acre (moste cōmonly called a roode,)  
an halfe acre, and an acre.

**T**o make a true ynche.

**T**he lengthe of an ynche after  
some mennes oppynion, is made  
by the length of thre barley cornes, y  
which rule is not at all tymes true.  
For y length of a barley corne of some  
tillage is longer, & some shorter, after  
the fatnes and leanesse of the lande,  
where it was sown vpo. Therefore i  
makynge of an ynche after this rule  
It shulde be somtymes longer, and  
somtymes



Some tynes shorter after the lengthe  
and shortnes of the barly cornes: the  
whiche shulde make great difference  
in measuring. Therefore ye shal take  
the length of anie ynche more truely  
vpon an artificers rule made of two  
foote in lēgth, after the standerde of  
London, the whiche rule doth con-  
teyne. xxiij. ynches in lengthe.

¶ To make a true foote in  
length and in square.

**A** foote conteineth xii. ynches in  
lengthe, a foote square in mea-  
surynge of lande, or any other thing  
by the length and breadth onely, co-  
teineth in it. c. xliij. ynches Di. A foote  
square conteineth in it. lxxii. ynches.  
A quarter of a foote square conteyn-  
eth in it. xxxvi. ynches. But in mea-  
surynge of tymbre or stone, or any o-  
ther thyng by the length, breadth,  
and depth, a foote square cōteineth  
in it. xviij. C. and. xxviii ynches.

¶ Of

12  
-12  
24  
1244  
72  
36  
1728

*The Mesuryng*

**O**f two maner of perches, the woodlande perche, and the felde lande perche.

**B**ecause Woodlande, and felde, land be not measured with perches of lpe and equal lengthe. therefore ye shall vnderstande, that lande in the felde is measured most cōmonly with a perch or a pole of xvi. foote & di, in length. But in some places the land perch is longer and in some places shorter, after y<sup>e</sup> custome there v<sup>s</sup>ed. The woodland perche is commonly .xviii. foote in length. But in some places it is longer, after the custome ther v<sup>s</sup>ed. The woodland perche of .xviii. foote in length square cōteyneth in it. lxxi. C. xlii. foote, half of this perche square contayneth in it. C. xlii. foote, a quarter of this perche square contayneth in it .lxxi. foote.

**O**f an acre both of woodlande & felde lande.

**Can**

out acre  
of 18 fote  
makes 2

acres  
out of  
of 18 fote  
the //

16 1/2

18

3 4

1 2

0 1

162

An hundred acres a myle in compass  
 not about ~~the~~ <sup>at a plete</sup> 400 acres  
 shall not yeelde alike proportion by the one  
 Of Lande, *galse* //

**A**cre both of woodlande, and  
 also of fylde lande, is alwayes.  
 xl. perches in length, and iiii. perches  
 in bredth, although an acre of wood  
 lande be moze in quātitie, than is an  
 acre of feldelande. Because the perch  
 of woodlande is longer, than is the  
 perche of fylde lande, as it is afoze ex-  
 pressed, An acre can not lightly be re-  
 duced & broughte into a true square,  
 excepte ye shulde adde to some parte  
 aboue the true quantytie of an acre,  
 oz els take awaye some parte from  
 the true quantytie of an acre. Neuer-  
 thelesse, after myne accomptyng (as  
 nyghe as I can searche the truethe,  
 in this behalfe) an acre of woodland  
 square is on every syde. xii. perches &  
 di. ii. fote. viii. ynches, and a quarter  
 of an ynche. An acre conteyneth in it  
 C. lx. perches. An halfe acre cōteiet  
 in it. lxxx. perches. The quarter of an  
 acre (otherwise called a rood) contey

B. i.

neth

*len: bnd.*  
 40: 4:

*12 perches*  
*2 fote*  
*8 ynches*  
 160  
 80



4: per

neth in it. xl. dayworke. And a dayworke  
 cōteyneth in it. iiii. perches. For lyke  
 wyse as a Marke of money conteyneth  
 in it. C. lx. pence, so doth an acre  
 cōteyne in it. C. lx. perches. And lyke  
 wyse as a Marke of money doth con  
 teyne in it. lx. grotes, so doth an acre  
 conteyne in it. xl. dayworke. And  
 as a grote doth conteyne in it foure  
 pence, so doth a dayworke conteyne  
 in it. iiii. perches.

160 per  
square

60

40

4 per

¶ Of two maner of Instrumen  
 tes to measure lande  
 withall.

**M**eters of Lande, for the moſte  
 parte do ble to mete land with  
 a pole made of wood, conteynynge in  
 it the length onely of one perch. The  
 whiche is a verpe true and a perſpette  
 way of metynge. But it is moche la  
 borious & not ſpedefull to mete ther  
 with a great quantytie of Lande in  
 ſhorthe tyme. And alſo it is very tedy  
 ous

ous to marke trueely a great nombze  
of perches in metyng of them one af-  
ter another. Therfore some men do  
vse (and best) for y more expedytion  
and speede, to mete with a corde oz a  
lyne conteynynge in it. v. perches in  
length, which lyne foure times layde  
in length, doth make .xx. perches.

¶ This maner of metynge w a lyne  
hath ben vled long tyme before. For  
the Prophet Zachary sayth in the. ii.  
chaptér. that when he lyfted vp his  
eyes, he sawe a mā bering a metynge  
lyne in his hand. And when the pro-  
phet asked the question of hym, why  
ther he went, this mā answered the  
prophet, that he went to mete Jeru-  
salé, to know how much the length  
and bredth of it was. But by cause a  
corde oz a lyne by drawynge it vpon  
the grounde wyl sometyme shrinke,  
and waxe shorter, yf it take wet, and  
sometyme stretche longer by long dryeng  
ther,

5' per  
20 per

*The Measuryng*

therfore it shalbe necessarie, to sere it  
in hote ware and colyn, that it maie  
kepe at all tymes his true length.

**H**owe ye shall betwe a pece of  
lande, & marke the fashyon  
therof to measure it.

**W**han ye shall measure a pece of  
any maner of lande, ye shal go a  
bout the boundes of it ones or twise  
and consydre well by betwinge of it,  
whether ye may mesure it in one par  
cell hole together, or els in two or ma  
ny parcelles. For some maner lande,  
lyeth in suche dyuers fashions, that  
it muste nedes be measured in dyuers  
parcelles, eche one by them selfe.

Therfore whē it may be measured in  
one parcel together, then shal ye loke  
wysely, whych way ye may cast it in  
to. iiii. sydes, & then ye must measure  
euery syde by it self. And marke dyl  
gently in wrytyng or els score vpon a  
square stycke the nōbre of perches of  
euery



every one of the same sydes by them  
selfe, and then sume them togyther,  
as ye shall se hereafter. But whan a  
pece of lande muste be deuyded into  
dyuers parcelles, and muste be meat  
ted eche one by them selfe, then ye  
shall consydre well in how many par  
celles, and in what maner fashions  
they must be best deuyded into, that  
ye maye measure euery one of them  
after theyr dyuers fashon. For dy  
uers fashions of lande be dyuerslye  
measured, as ye shall playnely percey  
ue by dyuers figures folowynge.

**¶ Of dyuersitie of lynes  
and angles.**

**B**ecause all maner of figures be  
made of lynes and angles, ther  
fore it shall be expedient first to knowe  
the diuersity of them. For they make  
great dyfferences in the makynge of  
measures. Therefore ye shall dily  
gently note that there bee three ma  
ner

C  
B

To drawe anye circle whose semidiameter is  
knowne, w<sup>ch</sup> maye be done in manye maner  
of maner, in two The Measuringe

sorte of lynes, & thre maner of angles.  
Of lynes, one is a straght lyne hau-  
gynge, the seconde is a straght line  
ouerthwart, the thyrde and last is a  
croked line hāgig, or els ouerthwart  
Of angles, one is a plaine angle, like  
to one of the angles of a .iiii. square,  
the second is a flat angle, like to one  
of the angles of .v. or .vi. square or mo  
The thyrde and laste is a sharpe an-  
gle, lyke to one of the angels of a t<sup>ri</sup>p-  
angle or .iii. square. The which lines  
and angles bee these that hereafter  
folowe.



hangynge  
lyne.

Ouerthwarte  
lyne.

Croked  
lyne.



playne

in nationes, & those numbers ye shall add to

together, measuring the products for a di-  
 vision, then multiple the square of the side  
 of Lande Diuision knowne by

Playnefalt Sharp  
 angle. angle. angle. of the



Hereafter folowe Dyuers figures,  
 of Dyuers fashions of land, and first  
 of a pece of land equally square in all  
 the.iiii. sides, with.iiii. playne āgles.

¶ If a pece of lande  
 be euallye square in  
 all his.iiii. sydes ha-  
 uynge.iiii. playne an-  
 gles, lyke this presēt  
 fygure, and perches



20  
 20  
 400  
 20  
 20  
 400  
 160  
 80  
 80 1/2

vpon euery syde of equall nombze as  
 in this example. The vpper syde is.  
 xx.perches in length, the nether side  
 is.xx.perches, the ryghte syde is.xx.  
 perches, the lyfte syde is also.xx.pers-  
 ches,thē ye must take.xx.perches for  
 the lengthe, and .xx. perches for the  
 bredth, because all 4 sydes be equall

20  
 20  
 20  
 20  
 80

ne sultinge, euen. D.iiii. arde the in  
 quadratē rootē for that is the semidiameter  
 of the rondenritall circle, mōstō tōm-  
 fūctōne, shall diuide the former givon



C  
B

Circle in two partes, retaininge the proportion assigned Example Admite 120 the semidiameter of the Circle The Measuringe

in length. The whiche. xx. in length  
and. xx. in bredth multiplied the one  
by the other, Doeth make two acres  
and di. in the whole sūme, as ye shall  
se by diuers rules of sūminge of mea-  
sures folowynge hereafter.

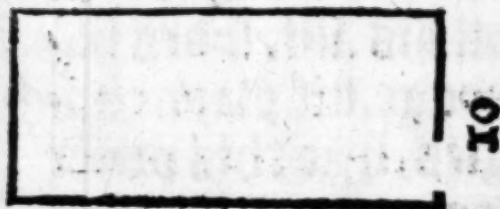
*a route =*  
*first all fir =*  
*transferr'd*  
*in first route,*

**¶ Of a pece of lande equall in  
breadth at both the endes  
and equall in length  
on both sydes.**

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 10 \\ \hline 200 \end{array}$$

**C** If a pece  
of lande be  
equalle in  
breadth at  
bothe endes  
and equali

20



10

20

length on both sides with .iiii. plain  
angles, lyke to this presente figure,  
As in this example, the vpper side is  
xx. perches in length, the nether side  
is .xx. perches in length, the right end  
is .x. perches in breadth, and the lyfte  
ende is .x. perches in breadth, then ye

that on  
pointe  
might  
be tripl  
to the of  
the b p

portion  $\frac{1}{2}$  of  $3$  and  $1$ : no added must  
together make  $4$ : Now the square of  $4$  of  $16$   
mid diameter being  $14400$  augmented by  $1$ :  
the lesser of  $16$  of  $256$  terminii, produced the

Some some againe no divided by 4. to find ne  
turned for that purpose by the 360, to find  
Of Lande quadrato d. roode is 60.

must take .xx. perches for the length, and .x. perches for the bredth of the lande, the whiche .xx. multiplyed by .x. make one acre, & one roode. Lyke wyle in all other maner of formes & fashions of Lande, whither they be in thre sydes equallye trianguled, or els partelye trianguled, or els diuerslye in maner of an Harpe trianguled, or els in .iiii. sydes partelle square, or els in all .iiii. sydes dyuerslye square, or els in .v. or .vi. or mo sydes equallye square, or els rounde, or els pertelye rounde, lyke to a fashion of a booke, or els in two sydes partelye rounde, lyke to the fashion of an egge, or els it be mountyng by in the mydle, lyke to a mountayne or an hyll, or els descendyng downward, lyke to a valley, as hereafter shall appeare by diuers examples of diuers figures, per that maner of lande, muste nedes by some maner of reason be brought to

the contained, let B. v. be one of the  
first circumference, the one beinge brought to the  
other. In like maner muste you divide of an land  
in part into ffour other, every one of them

equal to the same measure, and the more  
of it not in superfluous to adioyn any  
further example, The Mesuryng

one certayne length, & one certayne  
breadth, or els it can not be sumed to  
the true nombze of acres, and other  
odde quantities as hereafter shall ap-  
peare. But some men that be ygnor-  
ant, and not expert in this maner  
of mesuryng & comptyng, they wyll  
mete a pece of lande rounde aboute of  
what forme or fashion so euer it be,  
and wyll caste the whole nombze of  
perches of all the sydes together.

And then they wyll deuide that who-  
le nombze of perches, into .iiii. equall  
partes, of the whiche they wyll take  
one parte, for the length, and one  
other of the for the breadth. But in  
this maner of comptyng, they bee  
greatly Deceined, as it shal be proued  
by this laste example before, where  
the right and the leste endes, euerye  
one be .x. perches in bredth, & higher  
and the lower sides be euery one .xx.

perches  
the greatest circles semidiameter  
that may be drawen in that  
circle, you first adde the two  
together, reseruinge the product, & then



*Sub* Erante those fidd for one from the other,  
the mayne multiple in the form of  
Of Lande Dute, and the amon-

perches in the length. These .iiii. sides  
layde all togyther, doo make .lx. per-  
ches in the whole sūme. Then if ye  
deuyde this whole nombze in to .iiii.  
equall partes, euerye parte is .xv. per-  
ches in length. Therfore if ye take  
.xv. perches for the length, and .xv. al-  
so for the bredth of that pece of land  
after this maner of comptinge, they  
do make in the whole sūme one acre,  
one roode .vi. dayeworke, and one  
perch. But this sūme is false, for it  
is more the true content of it, as  
doth appere by the length, & bredth,  
(as they do stand) in this foresaid fi-  
gure. For .xx. perches in length, and  
.x. perches in bredth, do make but an  
acre, & one roode. Another example  
the higher syde is .xl. perches in length  
the lower syde is .xxx. perches, the  
right side is .xx. and the lyfte syde is  
.x. perches. All these nombzes of per-  
ches layde togyther, doo make an.

*Dute the* of from from the square C. and de  
of the square C. the square quadrat of  
the square C. is the perpendicular fal-  
ling from the greatest angle to the

C  
E  
greatest  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the whole  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the whole  
proportion to the semidiameter of the  
inscribed circle. The Measuringe

that  $\frac{1}{2}$  C. perches. Deuide them into foure  
equall partes, and euerpe parte ma-

kethe .xxv. perches. The take .xxv. per  
ches for the length, and .xxv. for the

bredth, and this length & bredth of  
perches doth make in  $\frac{1}{2}$  whole sūme

(after this comptynge) .iii. acres. .iii.  
roodes. vi. daie workes, and one per-

che. The whiche sūme is false, as ye  
shall proue by castynge of euerpe two

cōtrarpe sydes togyther. The which  
deuyded into two halfes doth make

xxxv. perches for the length, and .xxv.  
for the bredth. For these nombres of

perches in lēgth & breadth do make  
but .iii. acres, one roode, one day wor-

ke and one perche. Therfore ye shall  
not vse that maner of comptynge by

castynge the whole nombre of all the  
sydes into .iiii. equall partes, and by

takynge one parte of them for the  
length, & one other for the bredth

bpcause it is false. But ye shall caste  
the fourth example Let a. b. & euerp

be the triangle, a. b. 36. b. 5. 48/a; 6.  
60 Nowe to gett the greatest circle

semidiameter that may be described.

*not in that triangle & worked thus. first 36 added  
 to 48 brought to 84: then 36 subtracted from  
 Of Lande. 48 loveth 12: not first*

every two contrary sides together, *multiplied in*  
 and then take the halfe parte of two *84: brought*  
 of them for the length, and the halfe *might be*  
 of other two of them for the breadth, *1008*  
 of the lande: as ye shall se plainly here *divided*  
 after in the figure dyversly square. *by 60:*  
 Or els in such maner figures dyvers *the lon*  
 ly square, ye shall vse another waie *of the*  
 better, as in the same place doeth *the*  
 playnely folowe. *let us*

¶ Of a pece of lande tryanguled in  
 all thze sydes equally.

But whan ye can  
 not cast a pece of  
 lande into. thre. sydes,  
 bycause it is triangu  
 led having all thze sy  
 des of equall length,  
 like to this present figure, the ye shall  
 mesure from on of the anageles to the  
 mydle of the contraty syde as doth  
 appere by the lyne throug h mydle  
 of y same figure. And take the nobre



$$\begin{array}{r}
 17\frac{1}{2} \\
 \times 10 \\
 \hline
 170\frac{1}{2}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 175 \\
 \times 160 \\
 \hline
 28000
 \end{array}$$

*from 60 the divisor, the remainder of 28000  
 with 43 1/3 the multiplier the product is 21 3/5 not  
 of square deducted from the and of 36  
 left 8 29 11/25 then for the conclusion*



*12. 29 11/25* / *ff. perpendiculare b: g: for the*  
*semidiameter b: f: first the rule of proportion*  
*tion* *The Measuringe*

*144* *ff.* of perches of  $\frac{1}{2}$  measure for the length  
*perche* And the take half the nombze of per  
*first g=* ches of a whole syde, for the bredth  
*note 60* as in this exāple. The thze sydes eue  
*ff. east* ry one is. xx. perches, the mydle lyne  
*what* from the mydle of the lower syde to  
*fall* the bygher angle, is. xii. perches &  
*12. 29* di. Then take the nombze of perches  
*11/25* of  $\frac{1}{2}$  mydle line for the length, the whi  
*multipl* che is. xii. perches & di. Afterwarde  
*ication* take halfe the nombze of perches of  
*of the* the longer syde, the whiche is. x. for  
*lasten* the bredth. Then multiply. xii. and  
*and di-* di. by. x. & it maketh. C. lxxv. perches,  
*vision* the whiche maketh one acre. iiii. day  
*not the* workes, and. iiii. perches.

*ff. east* ¶ Of a pece of lande partly  
*first the* tryanguled.

*fourth* **A**d whē a pece of land is part  
*proport* ly tryanguled, haupnge the. ii.  
*tionall* sydes of lyke length, & the head boz  
*number* ter in bredth lyke to this present sy  
*12. and* gure. The ye shall measure from the  
*that is* the line. d. f. or semidiameter of foote  
*the* the greateste circle that may be desc  
*ribed* ribed in that triangle. This is



20  
20  
400

218 ar.  
400 (2.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
800

*The Measurynge*

**¶** Of an other pece of lande  
partely tryanguled.

**AND**

yt a  
pece of lā  
de be par  
tely tryā  
guled ha



uynge y one syde longer, & the .ii. other  
sides shorter of lyke lengthes, lyke to  
this present figure, then ye shal mea  
sure fro the mydle of the longer syde  
to the flat angle on the contrary syde,  
as doth appere by y mydle lyne in y  
same figure. And take the nombre of  
perches of y measure for the length,  
and than take halfe y nombre of per  
ches of the longer side for the bredth  
as in this example. The longer syde  
is .xl. perches in length, and the two  
other shorter sydes euery one is .xxx  
perches in length, and the distaunce  
betwene the mydde of the longer syde  
and

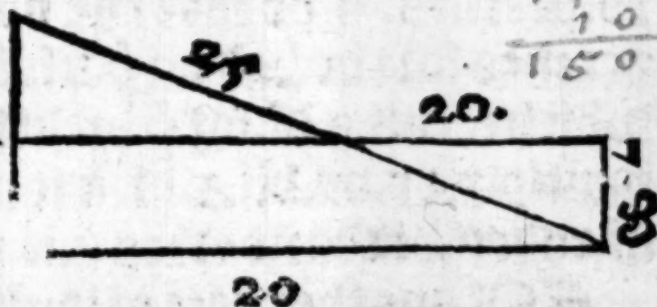


Of Lande,

and the flat angle, is .xx perches in length. The take the nombre of perches betwene the myddes of the longer syde, and the flat angle, the whiche is, .xx. for the lēgth, and the halfe nombre of perches of the longer syde the whiche is also .xx. for the bredth. Then multiplie .xx. by .xx. and it maketh two acres and a halfe.

¶ Of a pece of lande diuerslye tryanguled, in maner of the halfe parte of a quadraunte.

Also  
whā  
a pe  
ce of  
land  
is dy



$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ \times 7\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline 140 \\ 10 \\ \hline 150 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 150 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 450 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 1350 \end{array}$$

uerslye tryanguled, in maner of the halfe parte of a quadraunte haupng one plaine angle, and the other two sharp angles, lyke to this present figure  
C.i.

*The Measurynge*

gure. The ye shall measure from the  
playne angle on the lyfte syde, to the  
Sharpe angle on the right side, & take  
the nōbre of perches of y measure for  
the lēgth, afterwarde ye shall measure  
frō the plain angle to y Sharpe angle  
on y left side, & take y halfe part of y  
measure for the bredth, as in this ex-  
ample. The higher side betwene the  
ii. Sharpe angles, is. xxv. perches, the  
lower syde frō the playne angle to y  
Sharpe angle on the ryght side, is. xx.  
perches, & the hed on the lefte side is  
xx. perches. The take the nombze of  
perches for the hed on y left side, the  
whiche is. vii. & di. for y bredth. Then  
multiply. xx. by. vii. & di. & it maketh.  
tiii. rodys. vii. datwozkes & ii. perches

¶ Of another pece of lande dy-  
uerfly trespanguled lyke to the  
fashion of an harpe.

And

Of Lande,  $\frac{28}{4} = 7$   $\frac{112}{80} = 1.4$   $\frac{112}{32} = 3.5$  *galle an acre*

And  
whe  
a pe  
ce of



$32 \frac{8}{4} = 8$

lande is dyuerſe triangled in ma-  
ner of an harpe, haupnge one flat an-  
gle, & the other two sharpe angles  
like to this present figure, the ye ſhal  
meaſure from y<sup>e</sup> sharpe angle on the  
lyfte ſyde to the sharpe angle on the  
ryght ſyde, & take the nomb<sup>r</sup> of per-  
ches of that meaſure for y<sup>e</sup> length af-  
terwarde, ye ſhall meaſure from the  
flat angle on the hygher ſyde with a  
ſtraight hanging lyne to the nether  
ſyde makynge there a playne angle,  
as doth appere by y<sup>e</sup> middle line in y<sup>e</sup>  
ſame ſygure, and take the halfe part  
of the meaſure of the hanging lyne  
for the bredth, as in this example,  
The ryght ſyde, from the flat angle  
aboue, to y<sup>e</sup> sharpe angle on y<sup>e</sup> ryght  
ſide is, xx. perches, the lefte ſide from  
C. ii, the

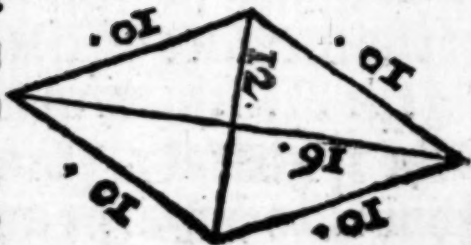


*The Measurynge*

the flat angle aboue to the sharpe angle beneth is  $\text{xxviii}$ . perches, & the lower syde betwene the two sharpe angles is  $\text{xxviii}$ . perches, and the hanginge lyne betwene the flat angle aboue, & the nether side is  $\text{viii}$ . perches. The take  $\frac{1}{2}$  nōbre of perches of the lower side, the which is  $\text{xxviii}$ . for the length and the halfe nōbre of perches of the hanginge lyne, the which is  $\text{iiii}$ . for the bredth. The multiply  $\text{xxviii}$ . by  $\text{iiii}$ . and it maketh  $\text{vi}$ . an acre, and  $\text{vii}$  Dayewozkes.

**C** Of a pece of lande in all  $\text{iiii}$ . sydes equally square with two flat angles, and  $\text{ii}$ . sharpe angles.

**Y** f a pece of land be in all  $\text{iiii}$ . sydes equally square, with two halfe angles aboue & beneth, & two sharpe



## Of Lande

on the right & left sides, like to this present figure. The ye shall measure from the sharpe angle on the ryght syde, to the sharpe angle of the lyfte syde, and take the nombre of perches of that measure, for the length. Afterwarde ye shall measure from the flat angle above to the flat angle beneth and take the halfe parte of that measure for y<sup>e</sup> bredth, as in this example The dystaunce betwene the .ii. sharpe angles is .xvi. perches, and the dystaunce betwene y<sup>e</sup> .ii. flat angles is .xii. perches. Then take .xvi. for the length, & the halfe parte of the other measure, the whiche is .vi. for the bredth. Afterwarde multiply .xvi. by .vi. and it cometh to halfe

an acre, & .liii. Day  
wozkes.

**¶** Of a pece of lande in.  
iiii. sydes partly  
square.

C. liii.

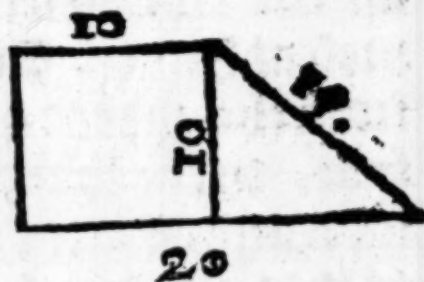
And

$$\begin{array}{r}
 16 \\
 \times 6 \\
 \hline
 96 \\
 960 \\
 \hline
 16
 \end{array}
 \quad : \quad \frac{1}{2} \text{ an acre.}$$

16 4 500

The Measurynge

**A**ND when  
a pece of  
lande is partlye a  
square with two  
playne angles on



the left side, and one flat & one other  
warpe angle, on y<sup>e</sup> right syde, lyke to  
this present fygure, the whiche is of  
lyke bredth betwene the flat angle a  
boue and the contrary side of y<sup>e</sup> same  
fygure beneth, as is the bredth be-  
twene the two playne angles on the  
left syde of the same fygure. Then in  
the exāple of this fygure, ye shall take  
the nomb<sup>r</sup>e of perches, y<sup>e</sup> be betwene  
the two playne angles on the left  
syde for the breadth, the which is .x.  
and afterward ye shall lay the upper  
and the nether sydes togyther, the  
which make .xx. perches in y<sup>e</sup> whole  
nomb<sup>r</sup>e. Of the whych take the half  
nomb<sup>r</sup>e of perches the whiche is .xv.  
for the lengthe, and then multiply.

xx.

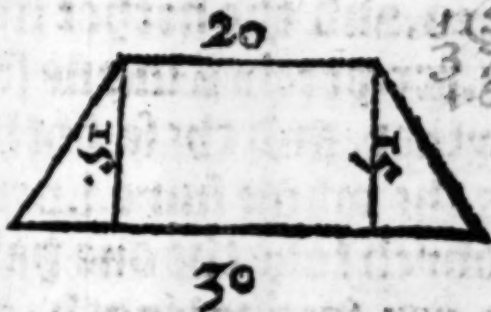


# Of Lande

rb. perches, by the nombze of .x. and that nombze so multiplied maketh. iii. roodes .vi. Dayewozkes and two perches.

¶ Of another pece of lande  
in the .iiii. sydes partelpe  
square.

¶ Also when a pece of lande is partelpe square, like to this presente figure with .it



flat angles on the higher syde, & .ii. sharpe angles on the lenger syde, has upnge lyke dystaunce from both the flat angles about, to the contrary syde benzth, the ye shall take the nombze of perches betwene the hygher & the lower sides for y<sup>e</sup> bredth, as doth appere by the lines i the same. Afterwarde ye shall laye the hygher & the lower sydes togyther, & take di. the  
C. lili. nombze

*The Measurynge*

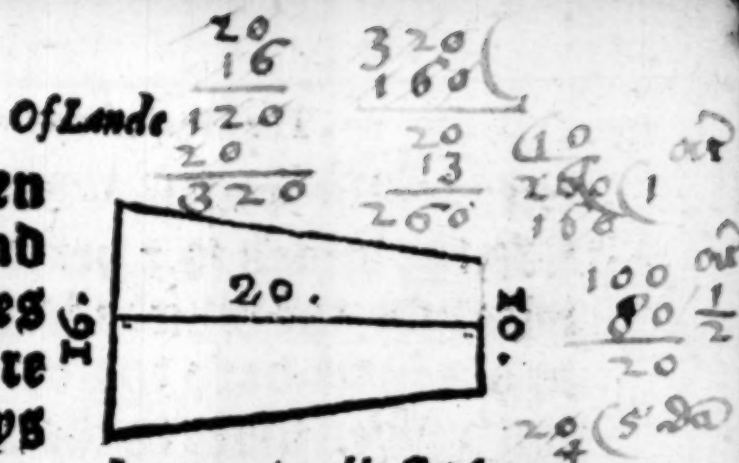
nombre of perches, of these .ii. sydes  
for the length as in this example.

The distaunce betwene the flat an-  
gles at both endes, and the contrary  
syde of the fygure is .xv. perches, ther-  
fore take .xv. for the bredth. The lay  
the higher syde, the which is .xx. per-  
ches, and the nether side, the which  
is .xxx. perches in one same bothe to-  
gyther. and these bothe sydes make  
in the whole sume .l. perches. Of the  
which take the one halfe, the which  
is .xxv. for the length, and .xv. for the  
bredth, the which length mul-  
typlied by the bredth, ma-  
keth in the whole sume  
two acres, one roode  
.iii. daywozkes,  
and .iii. per-  
ches.

**E** Of another pece of lande  
in the .iiii. sydes parte-  
ly square.

And

And when  
a pece of land  
is i.iiii. sydes  
partly square  
Lyke to thys



present fygure, hauinge .ii. flat an-  
gles on y<sup>e</sup> ryght syde, and .ii. sharpe  
angles on the lyfte syde, hauinge  
lyke dystaunce from both the flat on-  
gles to the ryght syde, to the lyne an  
the lyfte syde, then ye shall take the  
nombze of perches betwene y<sup>e</sup> lynes  
on the ryght and lyfte sydes of the fy-  
gure for y<sup>e</sup> length, as doth apeer by  
the mydle lyne in the same fygure.

Afterwarde ye shall lay both y<sup>e</sup> right  
and the lyfte sydes together, in one  
nombze of perches, and then deuyd  
out halfe the nombze of perches, of  
those .ii. sides for y<sup>e</sup> bredth, as in this  
example. The distaunce betwene the  
ryght and the lyfte syde is .xx. per-  
ches in lengthe, therfore take .xx. per-

C.b.

ches



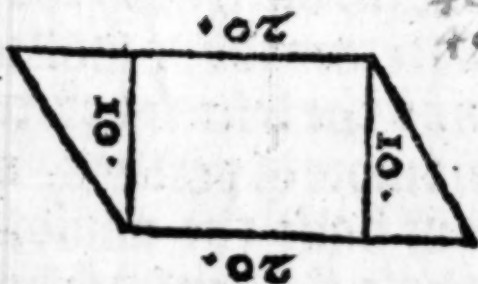
The Measurynge

ches for the length. The lap y<sup>e</sup> right  
side, the which is .x. perches, and the  
lyfte syde, the which is .xvi. perches  
in one sume, both together and these  
both sydes make in the whole sume.  
xxvi. perches, of the which take the  
one halfe, the which is .xiii. for the  
bredth, and .xx. for the length. Then  
multyplye .xx. by .xiii. and it maketh  
in the whole sume one acre & di, and  
v. dayes woikes.

¶ Of another pece of lande  
in the .iiii. sydes parte  
ly square.

Also whā  
a pece of  
lande is in .iiii.  
sydes partelpe  
square, w<sup>th</sup> one  
flat angle & on

warpe angle on the right side, & one  
warpe angle, & on flat angle one the  
lyfte syde, lyke to this present fygure  
hauynge



Of Lande

hauynge lyke Distauce at both endes  
from the flat angles, the lynnes on þ  
contrarye sydes, than ye shall take  
the nombze of perches betwene eyther  
of the flat angles, and þ lyne on the  
contrarye syde for the breadthe, as it  
appeareth by the two lynnes in it.

Afterwarde ye shall laye both þ hie  
and the lower sydes togyther in one  
nombze of perches. And then deuide  
out halfe the nombze of perches of that  
two sydes, as for the length in thys  
examples. The dystaunce fro eyther  
of the flat angles, to the lyne on the  
contrarye syde is .x. perches the whi-  
che is the shorter syde. Therfore take  
.x. perches for the breadth.

Then laye the upper side, the which  
is .xx. perches, and the nether side þ  
which is also .xx. perches in one sume  
both togyther. And these both sydes  
make in the whole sume .xl. perches.  
Of the which sume, take the one hal-  
fe, the

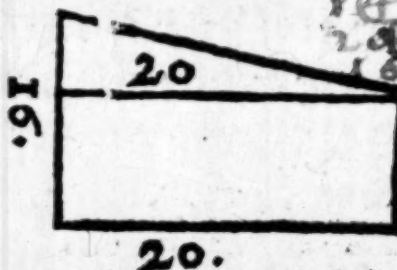
*The Measurynge*

fe, the whiche is .xx. perches for the length & .x. for the bredth. Then multiply .xx. by .x. & it maketh in y<sup>e</sup> whole sume one acre, and one roode.

¶ Of a pece of lande in all .iiii.

spdes dyuerfly square.

**B**ut when a pece of lande is in all .iiii. spdes dyuerfly square,



with one flat angle, and one playne angle on the ryght syde, & one sharpe angle, and one plain angle on the lyfte side, lyke to this present fygure, haupnge lyke distaunce betwene the flat angle on the ryght side to the lyne on the left side, as is betwene the two platne angles on the nether side. Then ye shal take the nombze of perches betwene y<sup>e</sup> flat angle on y<sup>e</sup> right syde, and y<sup>e</sup> lyne on the lefte side this fygure for the length, as doth appere by



Of Lande.

by the lyne in it. Afterwarde ye shall laye both the ryght and the lyfte sydes to gyther in one nombze of perches, and than cteupde out halfe the nombze of perches of that two sides for the bredth as in this example.

The distaunce from the flat angle on the ryght syde, to the lyne on the left syde is. xx. perches, the whiche is the longer side, therfore take the nombze of perches of that measure. the whiche is. xx. for the length. Afterward laye the ryght syde, the whiche is. x. perches, and the lyfte side, the whiche is. xvi. perches i one sume both together and these both sydes make in þ whole sume. xxvi. perches, of the whiche take the one halfe, the whiche is xiii. for the bredth & xx. for the length

Then multiply. xx. by. xiii. and it maketh in the whole sume one acre. ii. roodes, and v. Daymoxkes.

¶

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 13 \\ \hline 60 \\ 20 \\ \hline 260 \end{array}$$

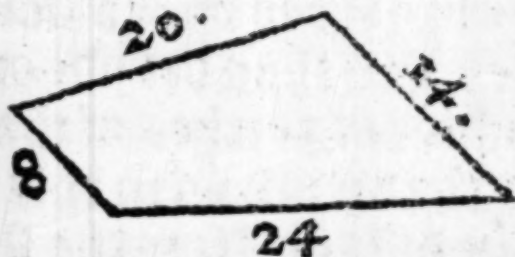
$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 13 \\ \hline 60 \\ 20 \\ \hline 260 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 13 \\ \hline 60 \\ 20 \\ \hline 260 \end{array}$$

*The Measurynge*

**O**f an other pece of lande in all.  
 .iiii. sydes dyuerſly ſquare.

Also when  
 the .iiii. ſy  
 des of a pe  
 ce of lande  
 euerie one



of the be of dyuers nōbre of perches,  
 with one flat and one warpe angle  
 on the ryghte syde, and also one flat  
 & another warpe angle on the lyfte  
 syde, lyke to this present ſygure, ke-  
 pinge no like diſtance betwene any  
 of the contrarpe ſydes, as in this ex-  
 ample, a higher ſyde is .xx. perches  
 in length, & lower ſyde is .xxiii. per-  
 ches, the ryght ſyde is .xiiii. perches,  
 and the lyfte ſyde is .viii. perches in  
 length. Then ſome men wolde laye  
 both the contrarpe ſydes eche two  
 togyther, and take the one halfe of  
 euery two, the more for the lengthe,  
 and the leſſe for & bredth, as in theſe  
 example

*Of Lande.*

example. Lay þ higher & the lower  
sides togltter, and they make in the  
whole sune .xl.iii. perches. Than De  
uide out the half of this nombze, the  
whiche is .xxii. for the length. After  
warde laye the right & the left sydes  
togrtter, and they make .xxii. per  
ches in the whole sune. And Deuide  
out also the halfe parte of the nomb  
ze, the whiche is .xi. for the bredth.  
Then take the more nombze of these  
two the which is .xxii. for the length  
and the lesse nombze the which is .xi  
for the bredth Then multiplie .xxii.  
by .xi. and it maketh one acre and vi.  
& ii. perches. But this maner of mea  
surynge of suche a pece of lande plea  
seth me not, for it maketh more land  
than is conteyned in this maner of  
fygure. Therfore ye shall deuide such  
a pece of Lande from the two con  
trarye angles, into two partes, lyke  
to the deuision, as doeth appeare by  
the



The Measurynge

the lyne in the same fygure.

¶ And take the nom-  
bre of perches of  
the lyne for  
the length.



And thenne ye shall measure  
from the two other angles to the  
mydle lyne with playne angles, and  
laye the two halues of these two ly-  
nes together for the bredth, as i this  
example. The dystaunce betwene  
the two sharpe angles of this sayde fy-  
gure is. xxx. perches in lengthe, and  
the lyne from the flat angle on the  
ryght syde, to the mydle lyne playne  
anguled is. viii. perches, and the lyne  
from the flat angle on the lefte syde  
to the saide lenger lyne playne angu-  
led is. vi. perches. The take the nom-  
bre of perches of the mydle lyne, the  
which is. xxx. perches for the length  
and the halfe part of the other two  
lynnes

lyneg, the wherche is. vii. perches for  
the bredth. Then multiplye. xxx. by.  
vii. and it maketh one acre, one rood  
ii. Dape workes, two perches. Wher  
by ye may perceyue well that in such  
a pece of land that is directly square  
in all. iiii. sydes without any playne  
angle, or in any other like, ye shall ne  
uer lay both the two contrary sydes  
together, and take the halfe of the,  
one for the length, and the other for  
the bredth, for that maner of sum  
ming of any pece of lande is not true  
but in some maner of square lande,  
a specially whete ther is any playne  
angle, ye shall laye one, but not both  
of the two contrary sydes together,  
and take the halfe nombre of them  
somtyme for the bredth, and somtyme  
for the length, as the falschpon a  
quantitye of the lande shall requyre,  
the wherche ye haue seene in dyuers  
square figures before, in this maner

D. i.

of

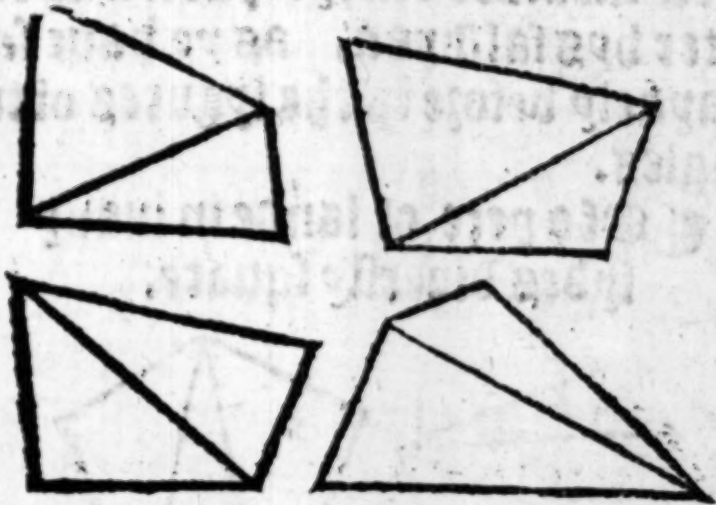
*The Mesuryng*

of figures Diuersly. *iiij.* Square is to be  
noted great dyuerstyie of quantitties  
of measures. For the flatter that the  
flat angles, and the sharper that the  
sharpe angles be, the lesse quantittie  
must nedes be in such manner figures.  
And on the contrarye wise, the shar  
per that the flat angles be, and the  
flatter that the sharpe angles be the  
more quantittie must nedes be in the  
same figures. For althoughe the *iiij.*  
sydes do alwayes contraryng and bepe  
euery one the *iiij.* legthes, yet the more  
or lesse distaunce that is betwene *ij*  
contrarye angles, the more or lesse  
measure doeth it cause to bee within  
the same fygure. Therefore ye maye  
not caste the contrarye sydes by the  
halfe, as most comon meters do vse  
But ye shall deuide suche manner fy  
gures into two felde in manner of  
tryangles, as is before expessed. And  
measure the as doth appere by the  
lenes



lynes in theyr foresaide figure. This  
is a specyall rule, & well to be noted

**¶** Of dyuers other square per-  
ches of lande in all .iiii. sides  
dyuerly square.

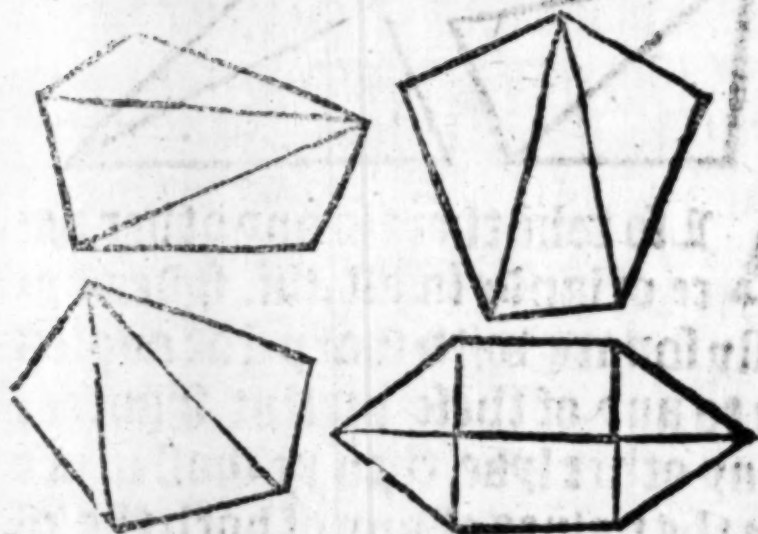


**A**lso whē there is any other pe-  
ce of lande in all .iiii. sydes dy-  
uerly square with warp flat angles  
lyke to any of these present figures,  
or any other lyke, then ye shall neuer  
take the values of any of both the cō-  
trary sides of them for theyr length  
or bredth, bicause ye can not measure

## The Measurynge

truely any of the in in one pece wholly together. But ye muste deuide every one of the into two partyes in such maner of deuision as doth appeare by the lynes within the same. And then measure euery parcell therof after bys fashion, as ye haue sene playnely before in the fygures of tri angles.

**C** Of a pece of lande in many sydes diuersly square.



**A** ND when a pece of lande is in many sydes, dyuersly square lyke

Of Lande

like to any of these present figures or any other lyke, then ye shall deuyd it into many partes by suche lyke deuisions as doth apeare by the lines in the same figure, bycause none of the maye be metted in one pece all togyther. And then ye shal measure every parcell thzroif by it selfe, after the manner of tryangles of that fashon, equalpe, partely, or els diuersly trianguled, as ye haue sene in dyuers figures before.

**C** Of a pece of lande in dyuers spdes square, and in some spdes indented.

**V** f a pece of lande be in dyuers spdes square, and some of them be indented, lyke to this present figure then ye shall de-



uyde oute one square parte of it, the which ye may do most conueniently

D.iii.

lyke



*The Measurynge*

lyke to such maner of deuplyon, so as  
it dothe appere in the myddle lyne wh  
in the same fygure. And then mea-  
sure that one pece by it selfe, and cast  
the length and the bredth of it, as ye  
dyd of other such square peces before  
Afterwarde ye shal measure the thre  
straight sides of the other pece euery  
one by them selfe, and the ye shal dy-  
lygently betwe the fourth syde inoun-  
ted, and ye shali leaue as moche by  
estymacion withoute the measure of  
that syde, as doth lacke within, and  
then also measure that seconde pece,  
as ye did such other like peces before  
Or els make foure sydes of this se-  
conde pece (as large as ye maye) as  
doth appere by the lyne in this pre-  
sent fygure.

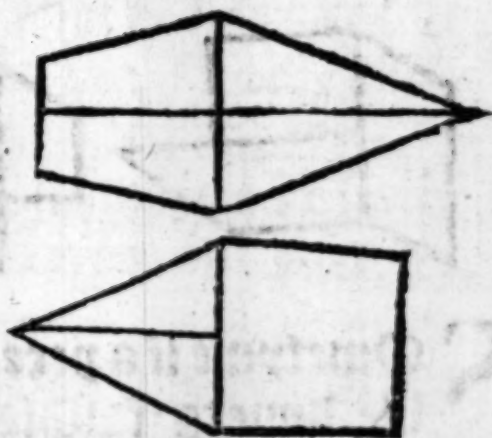
And then measure y  
pece by it self, in such  
maier, as it is before  
expressed afterward



ye shall measure the other parte indented by perches, halfe perches, & quarter perches. And the same it by pence, halfe pence and farthynges.

**O**f other figures to be deuyded partly into tryangles and partly into other fashyons.

**A**lso whāther is any other pece of lande lyke to any of these present figures, then ye shall deuyde



de every one of the in so many partes as ye shall consydre necessary, by such maner of deuyson, as doth appeare by the lynes in the same figure, and afterward cast every parcell of these deuysons by them selves, into the length and in bredth, as ye haue done

*The Measurynge*

other lyke peces square or trespangled  
in the examples before wryten, and  
then sume every one of the, by theyr  
lengthes and breadthes, as ye haue  
done before other square peces, or tri  
angled.

Of a pece of lande lyenge in  
dyuers fashions.



**S**ometyme if a pece of lande doth  
lye dyuers fashions as dethe  
these present figures, & as do many  
other, the whiche ye can not mete in  
one pece whole togyther by it selfe.

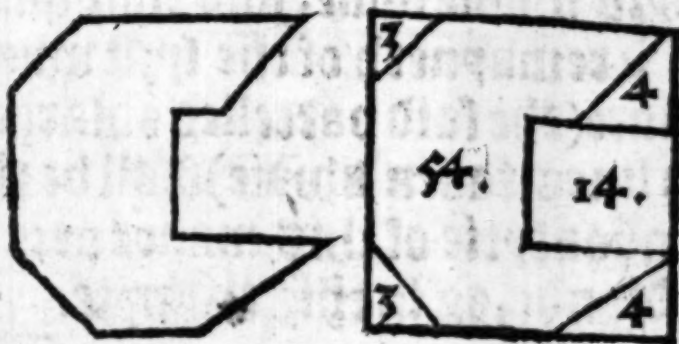
Wherefore then ye must beue it dely  
gently and deuyde it in so many par  
tes as ye shall perceyue necessarie,  
lyke to these deuylions made wythe  
lines



## Of Lande

lines in these said figures. And after  
warde ye must mete them every one  
by them selfe in squares or triangles  
after suche maner of fashions, as  
they be of, and then caste them every  
one by them selfe in lengthes & bred-  
thes, & lyketheise sume the length &  
bredth of every one of them, as ye do  
of other peces, that ye doe measure,  
wholly together. For it were to tedy-  
ous, & impossible, to put parrtyculer  
examplis for all fashions of lande,  
the which be infinite, and ever newe  
to be founde.

**C** Of a pece of woodlande grow-  
yng havyng many sydes  
dyversly anguled.



*The Measurynge*

**W**hen there is a pece of woodland growing, like in fashion to this first fygure, hauinge many sides diuersly anguled, the which ye can not betwe every waye from syde to syde, for the standynge of the woode, then ye shall enlarge that maner pece of woodland into .iiii. square sydes, in lyke maner, as doth appere by the lyneg of these ronde fygure. And then measure all that whole square togyther in one felde, & compte it all togyther in one sume, and afterward ye shall mesure every parcell so enlarged with lyneg by them selfe. And then caste all the same parcelles into one sume togyther, and take awaye all them from the fyrst whole sume, and that quantytie y remayneth of the fyrst whole measure (the said parcelles enlarged with lines, taken awaye) shall be the true quantytie of this maner pece of woodlande, as in this example.

*The*

# Of Lande

The whole figure enlarged into. lxxx. square conteyneth in it. lxxx. acres of the whole sume, the paccelles enlarged with lynes, layde in one sume to gither cōteyne. xxvi. acres. The take away. xxvi. from. lxxx. and ther doth remaine but. llii. acres, the whiche sume of. llii. so remainynge is the cōtēt of this figure. Note wel this rule for it is verpe profitable and often times necessarpe for the measurynge of woodlande growynge.

¶ Of a pece of land in. v. sydes equal ly square, w. v. flat angles.



25

7

175

175

175

175

175

175

175

175

175

175

175

175

175

¶ And when a pece of lande is in. v. sydes equalle square with. v. flat

superfices beinge's square w. v. angles  
 10 none from yonne center to the mid of  
 the side pulled for perpendicular no 16.6  $\frac{12}{25}$

Example  
 ff: 9. h: 1  
 10 none from yonne center to the mid of  
 the side pulled for perpendicular no 16.6  $\frac{12}{25}$



feet multiplied in 25 feet (multiplicative of 5  
figures) yet the 172 and that is the area of  
the pentagonall: The Measuringe

Superficial

Rules to  
measure all  
equiangles  
superficies  
how many  
feet are  
they have:

First you  
must get  
the centre  
of the figure  
then from  
it pull a  
perpendicular  
to the line  
to the mid-  
de of some  
side, see how  
many per-  
ches or fath-  
oms measure  
it is your  
heighte,  
add all  
the sides  
together  
multiplyunge halfe the same in the  
perpendicular or hanging line so have  
you the p[er]petuall

angles lyke to this presente figure  
then ye shall measure all the .v. sydes  
together, and take the halfe parte of  
that mesure for the length. Afterwar-  
de ye shall measure from the mydle  
poynt wsthin the same figure to one  
mydle place betwene two angles of  
one syde of the circuite, take the nom-  
bre of perches of that mesure for y  
breadth, as i this example. Every one  
to the .v. sydes is .x. perches i length,  
the whiche .v. sydes layde all toge-  
ther make .l. perches in the whole no-  
bre. Then take halfe this nombre of  
perches y whiche is .xxv. for y length  
and the distaunce betwene y mydle  
poynte and the mydle place betwene  
two angles of on side is .vii. perches  
Then take the halfe nombre of all y  
v. sydes, the whiche is .xxv. perches  
for y length, and the nombre of per-  
ches betwene y mydle point and the  
mydle place betwene two angles, y

which

Imagine this figure, b. f. d. s. f. g. and on one  
 side of long f. 12. f. f. Centre d. for one draw  
 of Land. a line perpendicular from

which is. vii. for y bredth. Then mul  
 tiply. xrb. by. vii. & it maketh one acre  
 iii. dayworkes, and. iii. perches.

if to be  
 middle of  
 the side b.  
 f. f. is line  
 being 10  $\frac{1}{2}$

¶ Of a pece of lande in. vi. spdes  
 equally square, with. vi.  
 flat angles.



$$\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ 10 \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline 360 \\ 180 \\ \hline 378 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 180 \\ 40 \\ \hline 220 \\ 180 \\ 40 \\ \hline 400 \end{array}$$

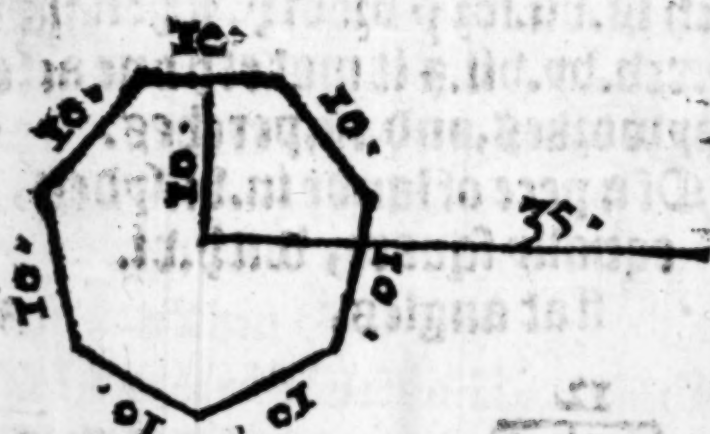
Also when a pece of land is in.  
 vi. spdes equalle square with.  
 vi. flat angles, lyke to this present fy  
 gure. Then ye shall measure lyke  
 wyle all the. vi. sides together, & take  
 the halfe parte of that measure for y  
 length. Afterwarde ye shall measure  
 from the mydle pornt within the sa  
 me fygure to y mydle place betwene  
 two angles of one syde of the cypre  
 Anote so finde the Centre & and  
 of these equiangle figures  
 The Centre is founde drawinge line

multiplied  
 in 36 f. f. to  
 false mon  
 ber of f. f.  
 f. f. b. m.  
 yet 374  $\frac{2}{5}$   
 f. f. p. m.  
 f. f. f. f.  
 f. f. f. f.

# The Measurynge

350

2 perches  
30  
4



**A** Also when a pece of land is in vii. sides. or 7. sides equally square lyke to any of these present figures. The in lyke maner as ye syd.

64

32

200  
16

304



in these two figures laste before, ye shal take y<sup>e</sup> half nomb<sup>r</sup> of perches of all the whole sides for the length, & the nomb<sup>r</sup> of perches of the dystaunce betweene

14

304

60

2

144

40

24

4

6

8



from one angle to the contrary or from the  
middle of one side to the opposite  
of Lande. angle, the following or

and take the nombre of perches of  
that measure for the breadth as in  
this example. Euerie one of the .vi.  
sydes is .xii. perches in length, & whi  
che .vi. sydes layde altogether make  
lxxii. perches in the whole sume, the  
take halfe this nombre of perches &  
whiche is .xxxvi. for the length. And  
the distaunce betwene the middle poynt  
and the middle place betwene two an  
gles, of one syde is .x. perches and di  
vide take the halfe nombre of all the  
vi. sydes, the whiche is .xxxvi. perches  
for the length, and the nombre of per  
ches betwene the middle poynte, and  
the middle place betwene two angles  
the whiche is .x. perches and di. for  
the breadth. Then multiply .xxxvi. by  
x. and a halfe, and it maketh two a  
cres one roode .iiii. daye woꝝke. and  
two perches.

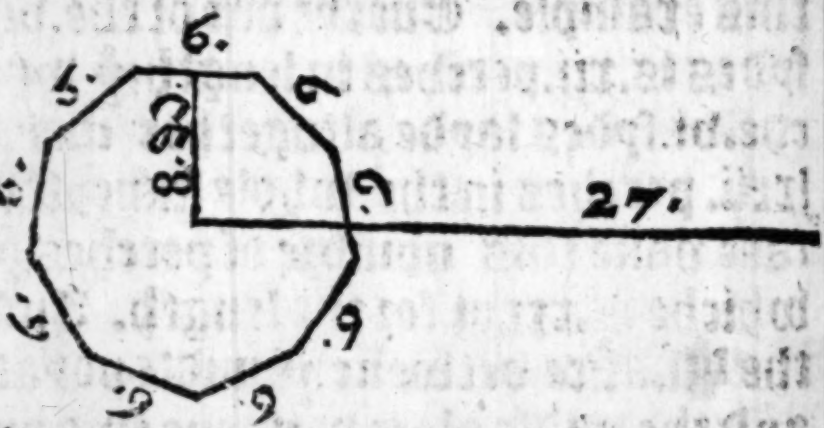
¶ Of a pece of lande in .vii. bñt. of the  
ix. or .x. sydes equally square. Exorw =

Circle is equall to that which is a  
angled triangle, of the contrary side  
the one is equall to the semidiameter  
the other to the perimetre or circumference.

the proportion of enowd time to the  
 square of his Diameter is as 11 to 14  
 The Measurynge

betwene the middle point within the  
 same figures, and the middle place be.

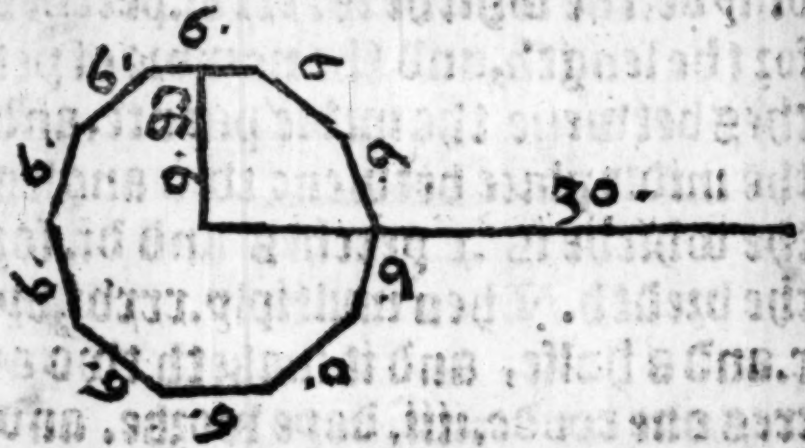
54  
 27 1/2  
 716  
 13 1/2  
 229 1/2



16  
 229  
 169  
 60 (1 r  
 40  
 17 1/2  
 29 1/2  
 4

twene two angles of one side for the  
 breadth, as we have seene expressed in  
 the two fyrste figures of five, and. vi.

60  
 130 1/2  
 270  
 15  
 285



square, & as it doth appeare plainly  
 by examples of the same .iiii. present  
 figures.

12  
 285 (1 r  
 169  
 125 (3 r  
 40  
 18  
 19

The circumference of a circle is  
 knowne by the length of his diameter  
 by which a point is left & from  
 1/2 circumference of Lande. 10 feet of 3. x

$$\begin{array}{r} 22 \\ 7 \\ \hline 154 \end{array}$$

**C** Of a pece of lande, all rounde  
 without any square spde.



How the Area of a circle  
 is founde by the forme  
 or geometrie of the maine

**B** ut when a pece of land is rounde  
 without any square spde lyke to  
 this present figure. Then (leaving all  
 other botene reasons and opinions  
 of meters of lande in this behalfe, ye  
 shall measure round about al y whole  
 circumference of this figure, and take the  
 one halfe of the nombre of perches of  
 that measure for the lengthe. After  
 ward ye shall measure fro the middle  
 point within the figure, to the bitter  
 spde of the circumference, and take the no  
 bre of perches of that measure for y  
 bredth, as in this exāple. The whole

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 154 \{ 3 \text{ ro} \\ 40 \\ 2 \text{ per} \\ 34 \{ 88 \\ 4 \end{array}$$

plotted in galse. **C.** 1. feet circumference  
 circumference of circle. The area, or multiply the  
 square of the diameter by 11 and divide  
 the square of the radius by 14: the quotient will be the area



amittit fff tunc miferentia off fff tunc 44 not en-  
 rtafca by 7 ydctff 308: fff d' d' d' d' by 22. fff  
 ingth in fff quod fff 14 fff d' d' d' d' fff  
 m' d' d' d' d' fff 7: The Meafuryng

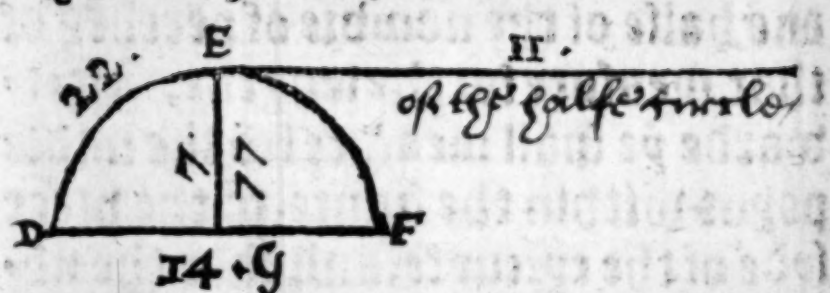
augmented  
 22. fff  
 fff of  
 fff tunc  
 miferentia  
 fff  
 154. like  
 n' fff  
 fff of  
 14 m' d' d' d'  
 p' d' in 11  
 m' d' d' d' d'  
 154. fff  
 d' d' d' d' d'  
 14: b' m' d' d' d'  
 g' fff d' d' d' d'

11  
 7  
 77  
 3  
 77 { 1 ro  
 40  
 1 p' d' d' d'  
 37 { 9  
 4

154 fff  
 fff  
 fff  
 fff

cyrcuyte rounde aboute is .xliffi. per-  
 ches, of the which take the one halfe  
 the whiche is .xxii. perches for the  
 length, and the diftauce betwene the  
 mydle poynt and the vtter fide of the  
 cyrcuyt is .vii. perches. Then take y  
 half nombze of perches of the whole  
 cyrcuyte, the whiche is .xxii. for the  
 length, and the nōbre of perches be-  
 twene the mydle poynte, and the vt-  
 ter fyde of the cyrcuyte, the whiche is  
 .vii. for the bredth. Then multiply  
 .xxii. by .vii. and it maketh .iii. roodes  
 .viii. dayworkes and two perches.

¶ Of a pece of lande halfe rounde,  
 lyke to the fafhion of a bowle.



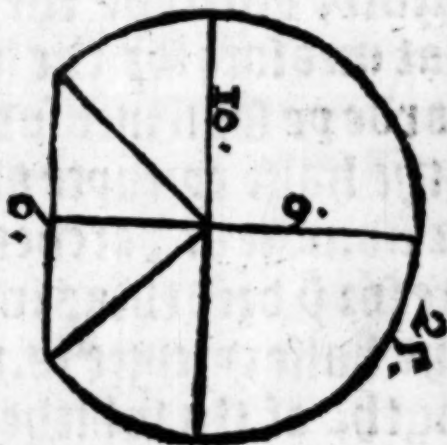
**A**nd whē a pece of lande is half  
 rounde, lyke to the fafhion of  
 Imperficiall & a partitie of fff tunc

10

*The Measuryng*

**¶** Of a pece of lande moze  
than halfe rounde

**A**nd whē  
a pece of  
lande is moze  
than half rou  
de like to this  
present figure  
the whiche is  
in the circum  
ference, or cyr



cuyte about.  $xxv$ , perches, the nether  
syde is.  $vi$ . perches, the dyameter or  
ouerthwart lyne is.  $x$ . perches, & the  
hanginge lyne is.  $ix$ . perches. The pe  
shall deuyde it into two felde, as it  
appereth by the deuissions of  $\psi$  lines  
within  $\psi$  same figure. After that for  
mesuryng of the hygher parte in the  
lyne deuysion, ye shall multiplie the  
halfe nombze of perches of the diame  
ter or ouerthwart line, the whiche be  
 $v$ . by  $\psi$  half nombze of perches of the  
cyr



exente of the fygure, the whiche be.  
xii. and di. and they will come to. lxxi.  
perches and di. Afterwarde for the  
measurynge of the triangle in the de  
uppon, ye shal take againe the halfe  
of the ouertwarde line. the whiche be  
v. from the .ix. the whiche the han  
gynge lyne doth conteyne, and then  
ther dothe remain but .ii. the whiche  
iiii. ye shall multiplye by .iii. the whi  
che is the halfe nombze of the nether  
lyne, and it cometh to. xii. the whiche  
xii. ye shall ioyne with the foresaide.  
lxxi. and di. and these .ii. sumes layde  
both together make .lxxvii. perches  
and di. the whiche nombze of perches  
maketh one roode .ix. dayworkes, &  
one perche and di. Note well thys  
rule, for it is verpe subtyl, and muche  
profytable.

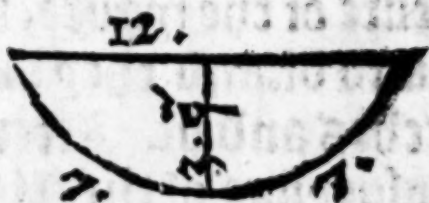
**C** Of a pece of lande lesse than  
the halfe parte of a  
whole rounde.

C. iiii.

But

$$\begin{array}{r}
 12 \frac{1}{2} \\
 \underline{5} \\
 60 \frac{1}{2} \\
 \underline{2} \\
 62 \frac{1}{2} \\
 \underline{12} \\
 74 \frac{1}{2} \\
 \\
 9 \text{ fms } 6 \\
 \underline{4} \\
 3 \text{ mnd} \\
 \underline{12} \\
 3 \text{ } 10 \\
 74 \text{ } 1 \\
 40 \\
 2 \text{ pms } 1 \\
 34 \text{ } 8 \\
 4
 \end{array}$$

**B**ut when a  
pece of lan  
de is lesse than  
is the half part  
of a whole rōūd



like to this present figure, thā ye shall  
adde to it y<sup>e</sup> residue of the whole cyr-  
cūte, as doth appere by this second  
fygure, and note  
well the nombre  
of perches of the  
cyr-cūference, y<sup>e</sup>  
whiche is. xliiii.  
perches & also of  
the diameter, y<sup>e</sup>  
whiche is. xliiii.



& thē ye shall mete al the same whole  
fygure in on measure togither, takig  
the halfe of the cyr-cūference, the whi-  
che is. xxi. for the lēgth and the halfe  
of the diameter, the which is. vii. for  
the breadth, then multiplie. xxi. by.  
vii. and it maketh. C. lxxv. perches.

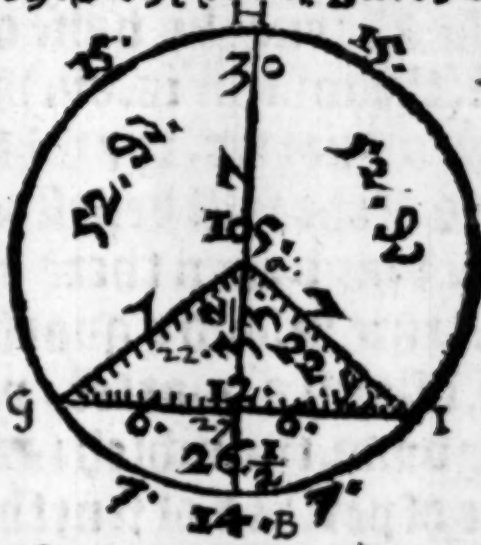
After

$$\begin{array}{r} 22 \\ 7 \\ \hline 154 \end{array}$$

of the fragments or parts of a turtle, suppose, g.  
fig. a: where a portion of a turtle to be made, the  
of the

After that ye shall deuyde the same  
whole fygure in to two partes, lyke  
to these two deuisions made withyn  
these lynes in this thyrde fygure, of

the which the  
latter description  
is the figure  
lesse than  
halfe rounde.  
And then ye  
shall measure  
the first description  
of this figure



gure as ye dyd the fygure last befoze,  
that is moze than halfe rounde. And  
that quantitie y lacketh of y whole  
rounde besyde the measure of y fyrst  
Deuysion Shall be the quantyty of the  
latter Deuysion, the which is the fyg-  
ure lesse than halfe rounde, as in  
this example. The circumference of  
the fyrst Deuysion is .xxx. perches, &  
the Diamster is .xlviij. perches, then

**E.iiii.** H.A. in the the will m  
life orke 15: so point ye 105: w. 16 tte: triplic  
penfificall & on tent of feat portion: g: h: f: a: n  
de put to know the orke of g: f: b: contained of y  
d' g: f: an orke G: f. B ye must adde to the n

$$\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ \hline 15 \\ 7 \\ \hline 105 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4} \\ \hline 7 \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline 3 \frac{3}{4} \\ 6 \frac{1}{4} \\ \hline 18 \frac{1}{2} \\ 3 \\ 1 \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline 24 \frac{1}{2} \\ 105 \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline 127 \frac{1}{2} \\ 26 \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline 154 \end{array}$$

is ab a-  
fence 44  
none of



number before founde the area of the triangle  
is .x. a: no. 22 that: The Measuringe

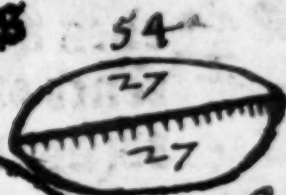
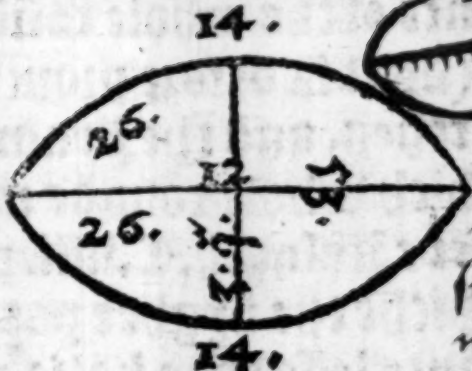
maketh the half of that circumference, & w<sup>ch</sup> is .xv. multiplied by the halfe of  
the Diameter, the whiche is .vii. ma-  
keth .C.v. perches. After that ye shal  
take agayne the halfe of the Dyame-  
ter (the whiche is .vii.) from the .x. di.  
and a quarter. the which the bagig  
substra-lyne of the fyrst deuysion doethe con-  
teyne, and then there doeth remaine  
but thre di. and a quarter, the which  
iii. di. and a quarter, ye shall multiply  
by .vi. the which is the half nom-  
bre of perches of y<sup>e</sup> nether lyne of the  
fyrste deuysion, & it maketh .xxii. per-  
ches and di ye shall ioine this with  
the foresaid .C.v. perches. And these  
two sumes layd both together make  
C.xxvii. perches and di. And this is  
the sume of the fyrste deuysion the  
whiche lacketh of the content of the  
whole roude .xxvi. perches & di. And  
sume this so lackyng shalbe thy mea-  
sure of the letter deuysion, the whi-  
che

# Of Lande

che is the figure lesse thā halfe round  
 Note well this Rule, for it is verpe  
 subtile.

¶ Of a pece of lande lesse than  
 halfe rounde on both sydes

**A**nd whē  
 a pece  
 of Lande is  
 lesse thē half  
 round on both  
 sydes lyke to  
 the fashion of



these are  
 but two  
 such seg-  
 ments as  
 g: 1: b: m

an egge, as is this present figure. The  
 ye shall devide it into two partes by  
 suche lyke devyisions as doth appere  
 by the lyne ouertwarte in the mydle  
 of the same fygure. And than ye shall  
 measure one of the same two partes  
 lyke wyse, as ye dyd measure before  
 the fygure lesse than half rounde. Af-  
 terwarde tope the same of y<sup>e</sup> syde to  
 the other syde, and then these .ii. sum-  
 mes layde bothe together, make the

measured  
 as is afo-  
 re said  
 and  
 idenod  
 together  
 bringe  
 to 54  
 the ar-  
 ea of  
 that fi-  
 gure

like this fygure. The whole by deduc-  
 a. b. r. d. is measured  
 the segment a. d. r. found by the former  
 rule. From a. b. r. knowe in like maner  
 56. 4 the same 29 7 the area superficiall

Now assume as it is necessary in measuring  
of these portions or segments of circles to  
know the Diam. The Measuringe  
of the whole contents of this figure as in

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \frac{1}{4} \\ 3 \frac{1}{4} \\ \hline 15 \frac{1}{3} \\ 20 \frac{3}{4} \\ \hline 44 \\ \hline 22 \\ 7 \\ \hline 154 \\ \hline 77 \\ 43 \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline 0 \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

no offer  
no offer  
little  
no offer  
the one  
the first  
elemente

if not  
a mis-  
function  
for  
for  
for

whole contente of this figure, as in  
this example. The ouerthwarthe line  
to the mydle is .xii. perches, and the  
hanginge lyne of one syde is thre per-  
ches and a quarter, then the circū-  
ference of the whole rōūde added ther-  
to (as it is before proued) shalbe .xliiii  
perches, and the Diameter .xliii. the  
whiche whole rōunde meted all togy-  
ther cōtaineth .C. liiii. perches of the  
whiche the hygher parte added to y  
figure lesse then halfe rōunde is .C.  
xxvii, perches and vi. And the sume  
lackynge of the whole nombere before  
sayd, the which .xxvi and vi. is the cō-  
tente of the nether parte, the which.  
xxvi. and vi. Doubled for both the sy-  
des of this figure makethe .liii. per-  
ches. And this is the true content of  
this present figure.

**¶** Of a pece of lande, that is playne  
on both sydes, and halfe rounde  
at both endes.



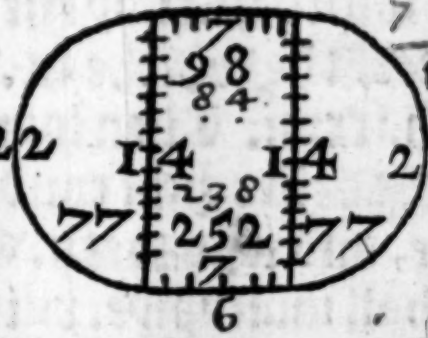
**END**

3 a font



Of Lande

**A**nd whē  
a pece of  
land is plain  
on both sides  
and halfe rōū  
de at bothe



14  
7  
77  
77  
154

14  
7  
98  
154  
252

endes lyke to this p̄sēt fygure, then  
ye shal deuide it into thze partes by  
such lyke deuyssiō, as doth appere by  
the lines withyn ȳ same fygure. And  
then ye shal measure ȳ middle square  
part by it selfe, & afterward ye shall  
measure one of the halfe roundes of  
one ende, and ioyne it in one sume w  
the other halfe rounde of the other  
ende, & then ioyne all these thze par  
tes in one sume togyther. And that  
whole sume betweth the content of  
this māer fygure, as in this example  
The dyameter of one halfe rounde  
in this fygure is .xlii. and the cyrcum  
ference of the same is .xxii. then mul  
tiple the halfe of the cyrcumference,

in this  
fygure  
the  
middle  
square  
part  
the  
end  
of  
the  
other  
half  
rounde  
the  
whole  
sume  
betweth  
the  
content  
of  
this  
maer  
fygure

the  
quadrangle  
the  
whole  
sume  
of  
this  
fygure  
is  
252

admitt a. b. r. d. a portion. ymt.  
of a circle. & desire to know the long  
girth of this The Measuringe

**Circle**  
Diamt. the which is .xi. by the half of the Dia-  
ter. f. meter, the which is .vii. and it ma-  
keth .lxxvii. Then layne that .lxxvii.  
to the other half rounde of the other  
side, and it maketh .C. liii. After y  
ye shall multiplye .xliii. the which is  
the length of the square parte in the  
mydle of the figure by .vii. the which  
is the bredth of the same parte, and  
it maketh in the whole same .CC. lii.  
the which is the whole contente of  
this figure.

d: b. from

d: f. f.

middle

of the

strongest

line to b. &

middle or fig.

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

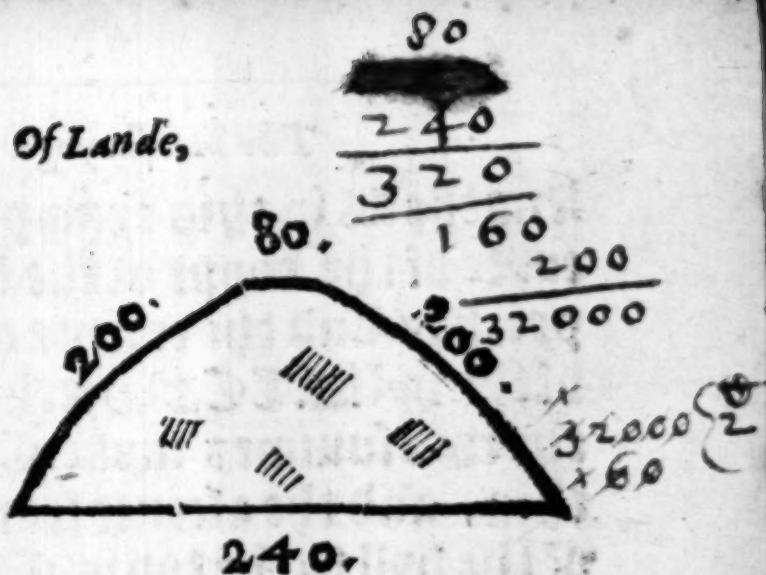
**C** To measure a mountayne or an  
hill, haunge the two ascen-  
ces, on both sydes from  
the foote to the top

of equall dy-  
stance and  
measure.

post 4: nowe find the square of a. d.  
that is 36 by 4: so shall ye 9: when  
is added to 4 bringeth 13: and that  
is the length of the circle's diameter  
of the part of the fragmente this fi-  
gure. a. b. r. d. is

Of Lande,

**W**hen  
a pe  
ce of  
Land is  
not play  
ne but is  
mouūting



in the mydle, lyke to thes present fy  
gure of a mountayne, haupng the.ii.  
sydes from the foote to the toppe of  
equall distaunce, and measure. Then  
ye shal mete diligently the nombze of  
perches of the cyrcuyt, and compasse  
of the tope of the hyll, and also of the  
foote and of the ascence oz goyng by  
from the foote to the top. Afterward  
ye shal laye together the nombze of  
perches of the cyrcuyte of the foote  
and of the toppe of the hyll, and take  
the halfe parte of both these measu  
res for the bredth. Also take y whole  
nombze of perches of the ascence fro  
the foote to the top of the hyll for the  
length



*The Measuryng*

lengthe as in this example. The cꝝꝝ  
cꝝꝝ of the toppe of the hꝝll is .lxxx.  
perches, and the cꝝꝝ of the roote  
of the hꝝll is .CC.xl. perches, the whi  
che two summes make .CCC.xx. per  
ches, and the ascence from the foote  
of the hꝝll to the top is .CC. perches.  
Then take the halfe nombꝝe of per  
ches of the cꝝꝝ of the foote and  
toppe of the hꝝll, the which is .C.lx.  
foꝝ the bredth, & the whole nombꝝe  
of perches of the ascence the whiche  
is .CC. foꝝ the lengthe. Then multy  
ply .CC. by .C.lx. and it maketh .xxxi  
iiij. perches, and this summe maketh  
CC. acres.

**¶** Of an hꝝll oꝝ a mountayne  
hauynge the heade, the  
mydle, & the foote  
of dyuers cꝝꝝ  
cꝝꝝ of  
measu  
res.

And

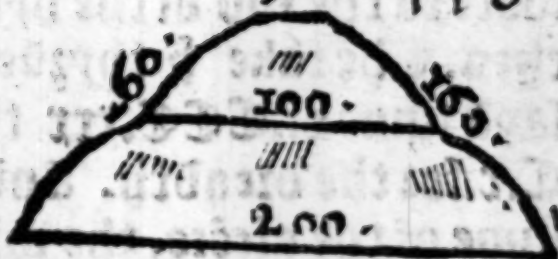
Of Lande,

200

100

30

$\frac{1}{3}$  330  
110



160  
110  
1600  
160  
17600

And whē  
the circuy  
tes of the  
top of the  
mountaine  
of  $\frac{1}{2}$  inidle  
and of the foote do diffre much, one  
frō another in theyr measure, lyke to  
this present fygure. Therē shall lay  
the thre nōbres of the top, the inidle,  
and the foote in one sume togyther.  
And take the thyrde parte of  $\frac{1}{2}$  sume  
for the bredth. Afterwarde ye shall  
meete the ascence or goynge vp from  
the foot to the toppe of the hyll, and  
take the whole nombre of perches of  
that measure for the lengthe. As in  
this exāple. The cꝝꝝꝝte of the foote  
is .cc. perches, the cꝝꝝꝝte of  $\frac{1}{2}$  inidle  
is .c. perches, & the cꝝꝝꝝte of  $\frac{1}{2}$  topp  
is .xxx. perches, the which thre sum  
mes layde all togyther maketh .ccc. &

17600  
1660  
110

xxx

# The Measurynge

xxx.perches. And y ascence from the  
foote to the top of the hyl is C.lx.per  
ches. The take y thyrde part of the  
sagd sume of. CCC.xxx. the which is  
C.x.for the breadth. And the whole  
sume of the ascēce, the which t. C.lx.  
for the length, then multyplie. C.li.  
by. C.x.and it maketh.xviii.M vi.C.  
perches, and this summe of perches  
maketh. C.l.acres.

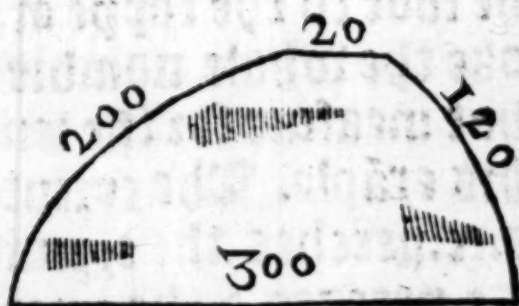
¶ Of an hyl oz a mountayne that  
is not of equall measure in  
the ascences, nether  
in the cyrcuytes.

But whē  
an hyl, oz  
a moun-  
tayne is  
not of e-  
qual mea-  
sure ascē-

ces, nether in y nether i the cyrcui-  
tes, lyke to this present fygure. The

$$\begin{array}{r} 200 \\ 300 \\ \hline 320 \\ 160 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 200 \\ 120 \\ \hline 320 \\ 160 \end{array}$$





Of Lande.

160  
160  
—  
2600  
160

25600

3  
25600  
1600  
160

ye shall laye the measures of the cryp-  
tues of the toppe and foote of the  
hyll together, and take the half part  
of these two cryptues for the bredth  
Afterwarde ye shall laye the measu-  
res of the longer, and the shorter as-  
cences both together, & take the half  
parte of that measure, for the length  
as in this example. The cryp-  
tue of the top of the mountayne is. xx. per-  
ches and the cryp-  
tue of the foote is  
CCC. perches, y<sup>e</sup> which two sumes  
laide both together maketh. CCC. &  
xx. perches, and the halfe parte of it  
is. C. ix. Also y<sup>e</sup> longer ascence is. CC  
perches, and the shorter is. C. xx. the  
which ii. sumes laide both together  
make. CCC. & xx. perches, & the half  
parte of it maketh. C. ix. Then take.  
C. ix. for y<sup>e</sup> length, & C. ix. also for the  
bredth, and afterwarde multiply on  
of the same two sumes by the other,  
and it maketh. xxv. M. vi. C. perches

I. i.

the

# The Measurynge

80  
200  
200  
160  
32000

the whiche sume of perches make th  
C. and .lx. acres.

¶ Of the measurynge of a pece of land  
lyng i a valley, inclosed round about  
with a mountayne or an hyl.

1  
32000  
16660  
11

80  
∴ 240  
320  
160

200  
200  
400  
200  
160  
32000  
1  
32000  
160  
200



**A**nd whē ther is a pece of land  
lieng in a valley, inclosed round  
about with a mountayne or an hyl  
lyke to this presente fygure, then ye  
shall vse contrary wyse of measurig  
of suche maner of lande, as ye dyd of  
measurynge of hylles & mountaynes  
for in meetynge of an hyl, ye mea-  
sured the ascence and geynge by fro  
the fote to the toppe. But in mee-  
tynge

tyng of a balley ye shall measure the  
 descence and gornge downe from  
 the toppe of the hill to the depth of  
 the balley. And wher ye measure the  
 cirkute & compasse of the toppe of an  
 hill, so contrarie wyse ye shall mea-  
 sure the cirkute and compasse of the  
 depth of the balley. And where ye  
 measured the cirkute and compasse  
 of the foote of y<sup>e</sup> hill, so contrary wyse  
 ye shall measure rounde aboute the  
 cirkute and compasse of the heyght  
 of the balley. And then ye shall laie y<sup>e</sup>  
 cirkute of the heyght, and the depth  
 of the balley in one same togyther,  
 and take y<sup>e</sup> halfe part of that whole  
 sume for the breadth. Afterwarde  
 ye shall take the nōbre of perches of  
 descence and gornge down from the  
 heyght of the hill to the depth of the  
 balley for the length of the measure.  
 And then sume it by multiplēg the  
 lengthe by the breadthe, as in this

f.ii.

example



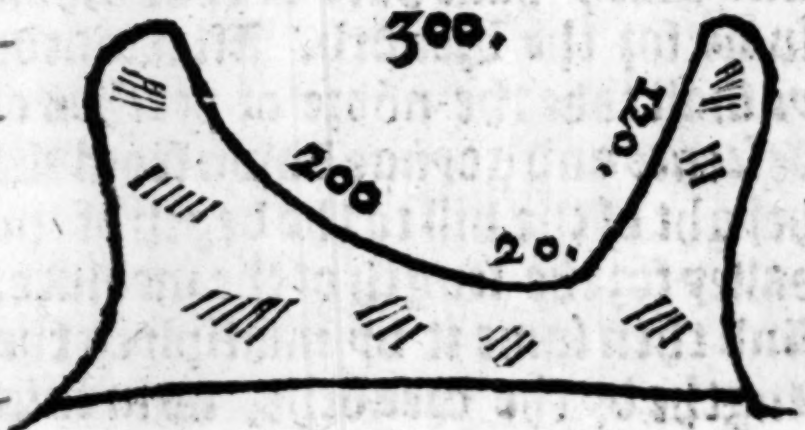
# The Measurynge

example. The circuite of the Depth of the valley is. lxxx. perches, & cypcrut of the heyghte of the valley is .CC. perches. and the Descence from the heyght of the hyl to the Depth of the valley is. CC. perches. The take the nōbre of perches of the Descence, the wch is. CC. for the length, & halfe the nōbre of perches of the circuites of the wch is. C. lx. for the bredth. Then multiplie. CC. by. C. lx. and it maketh. CC. acres.

¶ Of a valley, & is nether of equall measure in the Descences ne- ther in the Cypcrutes.

$$\begin{array}{r} 20. \\ 300 \\ \hline 320 \\ \hline 160 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 200 \\ 120 \\ \hline 320 \\ \hline 160 \\ 160 \\ \hline 9600 \\ 160 \\ \hline 25600 \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 19 \\ \hline 25600 \\ 16660 \\ \hline 111 \end{array} \quad 160 \text{ dr.}$$

**and**

*The Mesuryng*

$\text{c. lxx.}$  also for  $\text{y}$  bredth, & afterward  
multyply.  $\text{c. lxx.}$  by  $\text{c. lxx.}$  and it maketh.  
 $\text{xxv. M. and. vi. C.}$  perches,  $\text{y}$  which  
sume of perches maketh  $\text{c. lxx.}$  acres.

**C** Of one māner wape to compte &  
some the nombre of acres con-  
teyned within any  
measure.

**W**hen ye shall compte and summe  
the nombre of acres conteyned  
within any measure of land, the ye  
shall laye so many tymes the nombre  
of perches in the length, as be in the  
nōbre of perches in the bredth, or els  
contrarye, as many tymes the nom-  
bre of perches in the bredth, as be in  
the lēgth. But ye must turne the per-  
ches into pence. For lyke nombre of  
perches wil make an acre, as of pence  
will make a marke, the which doth  
signyfy an acre in this maner compo-  
tynge, as in this exāple. The length

of



Of Lande

of the measure is .xl. perches, and the  
bredth of it is .xx. perches. The cōpt  
xl. times .xx. pence, or els .xx. times .xl.  
pence, the whiche maketh .v. Marke  
and so lykewise .xx. times .xl. perches  
maketh .v. acres. Another example.  
lx. perches in the lēgth, and .l. in the  
bredth. The ye shall compt .l. tymes,  
lx. pence, the whiche is in the whole  
sume .xii. li. x. s, the whiche sume ma-  
keth .xviii. acres, and .iii. roode, Ano-  
ther exāple .xlv. perches in the lēgth  
and .xxv. perches in the bredth, The  
ye shall compte .xxv. tymes, xlv. pence  
the whiche is in the whole sume, liii.  
li. xiii. s, ix. pence, the whiche sume  
maketh .vii. acres, one dayworke, &  
one perche. But whē ye haue halfe a  
perche or a quarter of a perch in any  
syde of y<sup>e</sup> measure, ye shall not compt  
them with y<sup>e</sup> perches, but after that  
ye haue cast the summe of perches in  
the length & bredth in maner before-  
saide

*The Measurynge*

saide. Then ye shal compte the halfe perches by them selfe, and the quarter perches by them selfe, and summe them in the contrarie syde, as in the example. The pece of lande is. xl. perches and ii. in length, & .xxx. perches in bredth. Then bycause the half perches do stand in the length, therfore ye muste compte them in the bredth and summe them (as in this laste example.) xxx. halfe perches, after the nōbre of the bredth. and not. xl. halfe perches after the nōbre of the lēgth, the which. xxx. halfe perches do make iii. dayewozkes, and .iii. perches.

Lykewyse if ye haue half perches, or quarter perches, or els halfe perches & quarter perches both in y length, and also in y bredthe of the measure. Then ye muste alwayes summe euery one of them by them selfe in the length, that stande in that bredth. And summe them in the bredth, that stande

*Of Lande*

stande in the length. Therfore in all other lyke maner of comptynge the summe of acres by money, ye shall vnderstande alwaies, that a marke of money doth sygnify an acre, a royall doth sygnifye thre quarters of an acre, or thre roode, a noble doth sygnifye an halfe acre, a crowne doth sygnifye one roode and .v. dayeworke. xl. d. doth sygnifye a quarter of an acre, or a roode. xii. d. doth sygnify. iiii. dayeworke, a grote doth sygnify a dayewoke, a peny doth sygnifye a perche, an halfe peny doth sygnifye an half perche, and a farthyng doth sygnifye a quarter of a perche.

**¶** Of the turnynge of poundes into markes or acres.

**B**y cause in coumptyng of money it is not muche vsed to compte anye summes in markes, but most commonlye in poundes. Therfore because

f. v.                      markes



*The Measurynge*

**M**arkes do spynnye acres in comp-  
tynge the measures of lande, & poun-  
des be not lyghtly turned into Mar-  
kes by them that bee not experte in  
reakenynge, and callyng of a compt.  
Therefore in these sumes folowynge  
ye shall se pence turned into perches  
grotes turned into Dayeworke. xl. d.  
into a roode, a noble in to di. acre, &  
Kopell into.iii. roodes: a marke into  
an acre, & poundes turned into Mar-  
kes, the which there be named acres  
And this rule doth extende fro .i. d.  
to. xl. d. and from. xl. d. to. xx. s. & from  
xx. s. to an .C. li. and fro an hundred  
pounde, to a. M. pounde.

**T**his Rule folowynge, is  
verye playne, and easye to  
be vnderstanded:  
if it be well  
marked.

**Hence**

Of Lande

**Pence. Dayewozkes  
And perches.**

|           |                                  |
|-----------|----------------------------------|
| i. d.     | i. perche.                       |
| ii. d.    | ii. perches                      |
| iii. d.   | iii. perches                     |
| iiii. d.  | i. daywozke                      |
| v. d.     | i. daywozke and i. perche        |
| vi. d.    | i. daywozke and ii. perches      |
| vii. d.   | i. daywozke and iii. perches     |
| viii. d.  | ii. daywozkes                    |
| ix. d.    | ii. daywozkes and i. perche      |
| x. d.     | ii. daywozkes and ii. perches    |
| xi. d.    | ii. daywozkes and iii. perches   |
| xii. d.   | iii. daywozkes                   |
| xiii. d.  | iii. daywozkes and i. perche     |
| xiiii. d. | iii. daywozkes and ii. perches   |
| xv. d.    | iii. daywozkes and iii. perches  |
| xvi. d.   | iiii. daywozkes                  |
| xvii. d.  | iiii. daywozkes and i. perche    |
| xviii. d. | iiii. daywozkes and ii. perches  |
| xix. d.   | iiii. daywozkes and iii. perches |
| xx. d.    | v. daywozkes                     |
| xxi. d.   | v. daywozkes and i. perche       |
| xxii. d.  | v. daywozkes and ii. perches     |
| xxiii. d. | v. daywozkes and iii. perches    |
| ii. s.    | vi. daywozkes                    |

ii. s. i. d.

*The Measurynge*

|                    |                                  |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| ii. s. i. d.       | vi. daywozkes and. i. perche     |
| ii. s. ii. d.      | vi. daywozkes & .ii. perches     |
| ii. s. iii. d.     | vi. daywozkes, & .iii. perches   |
| ii. s. iiii. d.    | vii. daywozkes                   |
| ii. s. v. d.       | vii. daywozkes and, i. perche    |
| ii. s. vi. d.      | vii. daywozkes & .ii. perches    |
| ii. s. vii. d.     | vii. daywozkes & .iii. perches   |
| ii. s. viii. d.    | viii. daywozkes.                 |
| ii. s. ix. d.      | viii. daywozkes and, i. perche   |
| ii. s. x. d.       | viii. daywozkes & .ii. derches   |
| ii. s. xi. d.      | viii. daywozkes & .iii. perches  |
| iii. s.            | ix. daywozkes                    |
| iii. s. i. d.      | ix. daywozkes and, i. perche     |
| iii. s. ii. d.     | ix. daywozkes & .ii. perches     |
| iii. s. iii. d.    | ix. daywozkey and. iii. perches  |
| xl. d.             | A quart. of an acre, or a roode  |
| v. s.              | i. roode and. v. daywozkes       |
| vi. s. viii.       | halfe an acre                    |
| x. s.              | iii. roodes or. iii. quarters of |
| xxiii. s. iiii. d. | i. acre (an acre                 |
| xxvi. s. viii. d.  | i. acre and one roode            |
| xx. s.             | i. acre and di.                  |
| xxx. s.            | ii. acres, and one roode         |
| xl. s.             | iii. acres                       |
| l. s.              | iii. acres and, iii. roode       |
| lii. li.           | iiii. acres and di.              |
| liii. li.          | vi. acres                        |
| lv. li.            | vii. acres and di                |

vi. li.



Of Lande,

|              |                       |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| vi, li,      | ix, acres             |
| vii, li,     | x, acres and di       |
| viii, li,    | xii, acres            |
| ix, li       | xiii, acres, and di   |
| x, li.       | xv, acres             |
| xi, li.      | xvi, acres and di.    |
| xii, li.     | xviii, acres          |
| xiii, li.    | xix, acres and di.    |
| xiiii, li.   | xxi, acres.           |
| xv, li.      | xxii, acres and di    |
| xvi, li.     | xxiii, acres.         |
| xvii, li.    | xxv, acres and di     |
| xviii, li,   | xxvii, acres          |
| xix, li,     | xxviii, acres and di  |
| xx, li.      | xxx, acres            |
| xxi, li.     | xxxi, acres and d.    |
| xxii, li.    | xxxiii, acres         |
| xxiii, li.   | xxxiiii, acres and d. |
| xxxiiii, li. | xxxvi, acres          |
| xxv, li.     | xxxvii, acres and di. |
| xxviii,      | xxxix, acres          |
| xxvii, li.   | xl, acres and di      |
| xxviii, li   | xlv, acres            |
| xxix, li     | xlvi, acres and di    |
| xxx, li.     | xlvi, acres           |
| xxxi, li.    | xlvi, acres and di    |
| xxxii, li    | li, acres             |
| xxxiii, li,  | lii, acres and d.     |

xxxiii, li

# The Mesfurynge

xxxiii. li.  
 xxxv. li.  
 xxxvi. li.  
 xxxvii. li.  
 xxxviii. li.  
 xxxix. li.  
 xl. li.  
 xli. li.  
 xlii. li.  
 xliii. li.  
 xliiii. li.  
 xlv. li.  
 xlvi. li.  
 xlvii. li.  
 xlviii. li.  
 xlix. li.  
 l. li.  
 li. li.  
 lii. li.  
 liii. li.  
 liiii. li.  
 lv. li.  
 lvi. li.  
 lvii. li.  
 lviii. li.  
 llix. li.  
 lx. li.  
 lxi. li.

liiii. acres  
 lvi. acres and di  
 lvii. acres  
 lviii. acres and di,  
 lx. acres  
 lxi. acres and di.  
 lxii. acres  
 lxiii. acres and di.  
 lxvi. acres  
 lxvii. acres and di  
 lxix. acres  
 lxx. acres and di.  
 lxxii. acres.  
 lxxiii. acres and di.  
 lxxv. acres.  
 lxxvi. acres and di.  
 lxxviii. acres  
 lxxix. acres and di,  
 lxxx. acres  
 lxxxi. acres, and di  
 lxxxii. acres  
 lxxxiii. acres and di  
 lxxxiiii. acres  
 lxxxv. acres and di.  
 lxxxvii. acres  
 lxxxviii. acres and di  
 lxxxix. acres  
 lxxxxi. acres and di

Of Lande,

|              |                        |
|--------------|------------------------|
| lxxi. li,    | lxxxviii. acres        |
| lxxii. li.   | lxxxviii. acres and d. |
| lxxiii. li.  | lxxxvii. acres.        |
| lxxv. li.    | lxxxvii. acres and d.  |
| lxxvi. li.   | lxxxix. acres          |
| lxxvii. li.  | C. acres and d.        |
| lxxviii. li. | C. ii. acres           |
| lxxix. li.   | C. iii. acres and d.   |
| lxxx. li.    | C. v. acres            |
| lxxxi. li.   | C. vi. acres and d.    |
| lxxxii. li.  | C. viii. acres         |
| lxxxiii. li. | C. ix. acres and d.    |
| lxxxiv. li.  | C. xi. acres           |
| lxxxv. li.   | C. xii. acres and d.   |
| lxxxvi. li.  | C. xiii. acres         |
| lxxxvii. li. | C. xv. acres and d.    |
| lxxxix. li.  | C. xvi. acres          |
| lxxx. li.    | C. xviii. acres and d. |
| lxxx. li.    | C. xix. acres          |
| lxxx. li.    | C. xxi. acres and d.   |
| lxxx. li.    | C. xxiii. acres        |
| lxxx. li.    | C. xxv. acres and d.   |
| lxxx. li.    | C. xxvii. acres        |
| lxxx. li.    | C. xxix. acres and d.  |
| lxxx. li.    | C. xxx. acres          |
| lxxx. li.    | C. xxxii. acres        |
| lxxx. li.    | C. xxxiii. and d.      |



# The Measurynge

|               |                         |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| lxxx, li,     | C, xxx, acres           |
| lxxxi. li.    | C. xxxvi. acres and di  |
| lxxxii, li,   | C. xxxviii. acres       |
| lxxxiii. li.  | C. xxxix. acers and di  |
| lxxxiiii. li. | C, xli. acres           |
| lxxxv, li.    | C. xlii. acres and di   |
| lxxxvi. li.   | C. llii. acres          |
| lxxxvii. li.  | C. xlv. acres and d,    |
| lxxxviii. li. | C. xlvi. acres          |
| lxxxix, li    | C. xlviii. acres and d, |
| C, li,        | C, l, acres,            |
| CC, li,       | CC, acres               |
| CCC, li,      | iii, C, l, acres        |
| CCCC. li,     | v. C, acres             |
| d. C, li,     | vii, C, l, acres        |
| vi, C, li,    | ix. C, l, acres         |
| vii, C, li,   | x, l, acres             |
| viii. C, li,  | x, CC, acers            |
| ix. C. li,    | x. CCC, l acres         |
| x. li,        | x. CCCC, acres.         |

Thus endeth this waye  
of turnynge of poundes into  
Markes oz Acres.

Co

**E** Of another waye of summyng  
of measures in to acars.

**B**ecause this Rule of summyng of  
acars beforesayde is very harde and  
tedyous to them, that bee not experte and  
redy in castyng of a compte, and manye  
tymes they be deceyued in true summyng  
of measures after this waye. Therfore  
ye shall haue hereafter a Rule folowynge  
moze playner, and redy to all men, for  
the true knowledge of this thyng. Ther  
fore when ye haue caste out the lengthe  
and bredthe of your lande, by suche wayes  
and reason as ye haue scene befoze in dy  
uers fashyon of fygures, by dyuers ex  
amples. When ye shall seeke out the nom  
bre of perches of the lengthe of your lande  
in the hygher margent, and the nombze  
of perches of the bredthe of your lande,  
in the syde of the margent. And then ye  
shall seke out benethe vppon the same syde,  
that place, the whyche dothe answere dy  
rectlye to bothe of these nombzes, of the  
lengthe and of the breadthe togyther.  
And theare ye shall fynde the nombze of  
acres, roodes, dayewozkes, and perches  
C. i. conteyned

## The Measurynge

contained within the lengthe and bredth of  
the same measure.

¶ Explicit.

¶ To knowe the reason of this  
rule folowynge.

**B**ut fyrste for the perfect knowledge of  
this Rule folowynge, ye shall under-  
stande, that the nombres set aboue in the  
hygher margent, do signifye the nombze of  
perches in the lengthe of the measure. And  
the nombres set in the syde margent, do sig-  
nifye the nombze of perches in the bredth  
of the measure. The fyrste nombze set to  
euerye square place beneth vpon the sydes,  
do betoken the nombze of acres. The fy-  
gure of.1. set aboue, in the liste of the saide  
places, dothe betoken a roode, or a quarter  
of bi. acre. The fygure of.2. set there signy-  
fieth an acre. The fygure of.3. set ther signy-  
fieth thzee quarters of an acre. The fyrste  
fygure set in the lēger parte of euery place,  
betokeneth the nombze of daywozkes, and  
the fygure that foloweth next after that, be-  
tokenethe the nombze of perches. Also ye  
shall note, p this rule doth extende from the  
nombze



*Of Lande.*

nombze of one perche, to the nombze of .vi. scoze perches in length. And from the nōbze of one perche to the nōber of an. C. perches in bzeadthe, and no further. This rule shoulde bee witten altogether vpon one syde of a table that ye might see all togither, the whole length and bzeadth of all these nombzes befoze saide. But bycause this maner of table, shulde be very large & tedeous to beare aboute. Therfoze it is deuuyded in this litell Boke, in to the .x. partes as it doth playnelie appeare hereafter.

1. ¶ The fyrst parte is from i perche to .vi. scoze perches, in length, and from one to .x. in bzedth.
2. ¶ The seconde parte is from .xi. to .vi. scoze in length, and from .xi. to .xx. in bzedth.
3. ¶ The thirde part is from .xxi. to .vi. scoze in length, and from .xxi. to .xxx. in bzedth.
4. ¶ The fourth parte is from .xxxi. to .v. scoze in length, & from .xxxi. to .xl. in bzedth.
5. ¶ The .v. parte is from .xli. to .vi. scoze in length, and from .xli. to .l. in bzedth.

C.ii.

6. ¶ The

### *The Measurynge*

6. ¶ The. vi. parte is from. li. to. vi. scoze in length, and from. li. to. lx. in bzedth.

7. ¶ The. vii. parte is from. lxi. in to sixe scoze in lēgh, and from thze scoze and one, to thze scoze and ten in bzeadh.

8. ¶ The. viii. parte is from. lxx. to. vi. scoze in length, and from. lxxi. to. lxxx. in bzedth.

9. ¶ The. ix. parte is from. lxxxi. to. vi. scoze in length and from. lxxxi. to. lxxx. in bzedth.

10. ¶ The. x. parte is from. lxxxxi. to. vi. scoze in length. & from. lxxxxi. to. an. C. in bzedth.

**H**ere endeth the measurynge of  
Landes. And hereafter  
foloweth the me-  
asurynge of  
Tymber.



Firste knowe the breaddth and lengthe; then  
 youe knowe howe many yntes longe will make  
 a foote; then looke howe many yntes, that are  
 of Tymber. breaddth of the Tymber

**T To measure Tymber or**  
**Stone, in length, breadth and then in**  
**and depthe by the**  
**foote square.**



**A measyurynge Tymber.**  
**Stone, or anye other lyke**  
**thynge in length, bredth, &**  
**depth, by the foote square**  
 ye must diligently mark, whether it be  
 equally. iiii. square, or partly. iiii. square  
 re, or els in. iiii. sides equally, or partly  
 ly square, or els in .b. vi. vii. or more  
 sides square. Or els all rounde, with  
 out any square syde. And if a pece of  
 timber be equally in. iiii. sydes square  
 lyke to this presente figure, then re  
 maye take indifferently one of the in

**§ iii.**  
 yntes in lengthe of one foote of timber or  
 stone. And then of the figure, it maye be anye figure.



then if that number is not the same, if that it  
be false the number, then it is false an ynter  
more, yf a quarter of the number, then one  
quarter of an ynter The Measurynge

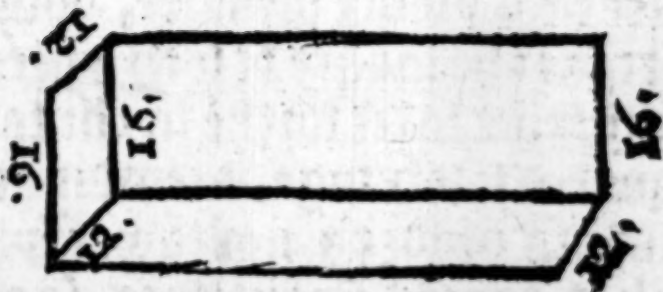
and yf 3  
quarters  
of the nu-  
mber, yf  
3 quarters  
4 quarters  
and then  
none may  
knowe for  
the main  
ynches lo-  
nge will  
make one  
foote of  
timber  
and out  
and yf qua-  
rter of  
the tim-  
ber.

to the breadthe of the true square of  
that maner pece of tymer. And the  
set forth the length therto for a fote  
square, as doth apere by the mesure  
that foloweth after that square in  
the fygure of Tymer mesure, as in  
this example. The .iiii. square sydes  
be euerye one .xii. ynches brode, then  
ye must laye out to that breadth .xii.  
ynches in length, the whiche dothe  
make one fote square in tymer me-  
asure, as dothe appere in the fygure  
of tymer mesure folowig. Another  
example. The square sydes, be euery  
one .x. ynches brode, the laye out .xii.  
ynches .qr. ynch therto in length for  
one fote square, as doth appere in  
the same rule folowynge, and so lyke  
wyle of all other peces of Tymer  
quallye .iiii. square.

¶ Of a pece of tymer in.  
iiii. sydes partely  
square.

But

# Of Tymber.



**B**ut bycause al peces of Tymber,  
 be not in all .iiii. sydes equallye  
 square, lyke to this fozesayde fygure,  
 but some be in .iiii. sydes partely squa  
 re, lyke to this present fygure. Ther  
 foz in suche peces of tymber ye shall  
 laye one broder & one narrower side  
 in one whole same togither, and de  
 uide them equally into two partes,  
 and then take one of them for the  
 breadth of the square of suche maner  
 tymber, as many artificers do com  
 monlye vse, the which be greatly de  
 ceued therby, bycause by suche deuy  
 syd, they make y square therof much  
 moze then the trouth, and by reason  
 of the moze square, they sette forthe  
 the lesse lengthe thereto, for a foote  
 G.iiii. square

### *The Measurynge*

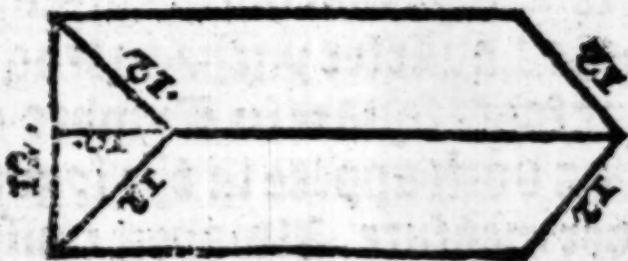
square in Tymber measure, But ye  
shall take the square of such a pece of  
Tymber, as is set forth in the table  
of squares folowinge, accordinge to  
one of his broader & narrower sydes  
of what dyuers quantites so ever  
they be. And the ye shall measure the  
lengthe therto, for a foote square in  
Tymber measure, as it is plaiely set  
forth in the figure of Tymber mesure  
next after that rule folowynge, as in  
this example. The pece of tymber is  
on one side. xii. ynches brode, and on  
the other syde. xvi. ynches brode, the  
take. xiii. ynches di. ynch quarter yn-  
che, quarter quarter ynch di. quarter  
quarter ynche, for the square of these  
two bredthes, as doth appere in the  
fygure of squares folowynge. After  
warde ye shall laye to this square. x.  
ynches, quarter ynches in length for  
one foote square in tymbre measure  
as doth appere in the fygure of tym-  
ber



*Of Tymber.*

ber measure folowinge. But because  $\square$  squares doe not alwayes tye to any ynches, but sōtymes to odde partes of any ynche, as in this exāple before sayde. Therefore the odde quantytes after your dyscrecyon considered, ye shall adde to, or take away, sum part more or lesse in setting forth the foot square in Tymber measure, besyde the quantytes expessed in the figure of tymber measure here. For it were very hard, yet impossible to set forth true quantities of tymber measure, to all odde quantytes of squares.

¶ Of a pece of tymber in. iii.  
spdes equally square.



G.b.

And

*The Measurynge*

**A**ND when a pece of Tymber is  
in.iii. sydes equally square, lyke  
to this present fygure, then ye shall  
take y<sup>e</sup> distance betwene one of the  
angles to the mydle of the contrary  
syde for the square, and the halfe of  
one whole syde for another square.  
Thenne setche oute in the fygure of  
tymber, as it is set forth there accor-  
dyng to the broder and narrower  
sydes therof, as i this example. The  
Dystaunce betwene the one angle to  
the contrarie syde is .x. ynches, & the  
haif one whole side is .vi. ynches, the  
take .vii. ynches di. ynche, quarter yn-  
che, for the square of this lēgth, and  
breadth, as doth appere in the figure  
afterwarde ye shall lay to this. ii. fote  
xi. ynches, quarter ynche, in lengthe,  
for one foote square in Tymber mea-  
sure, as doth appere in the fygure of  
tymber measure. Alwayes consyde-  
red the od quantytes of the square  
aboue

*Of Tymber.*

a bone the. vii. ynches.

**¶** Of a pece of Tymber in. iiii.

sydes partely, or dyuersly

square w<sup>th</sup> one plaine

Angle. (r)(r)



**A**lso whē a pece of tymber is in  
iiii. sydes partely or dyuersly  
square w<sup>th</sup> one playn angle, lyke to  
this presente fygure. Then ye shall  
measure from the playn angle to the  
warpe angle on the one syde for one  
square, and measure from the plaine  
angle, to the warpe angle on y<sup>e</sup> other  
syde, and take halfe of that measure  
for the other square. Then take the  
square of that pece of tymber, as it is  
set forth in the fygure accordynge  
to

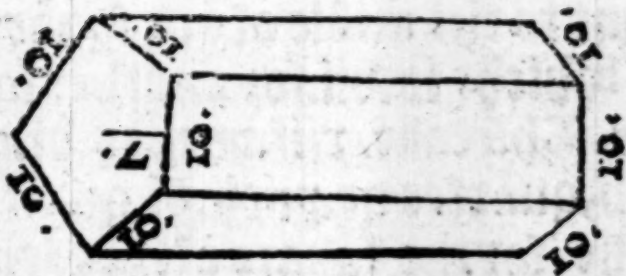


*The Measurynge*

to the one border, and one narrower  
sydes therof, as in this example, the  
one syde from the playn angle to the  
warpe angle is .xii. ynches in bredth  
And the other syde from the playne  
angle to y other Warp angle is .viii.  
ynches in bredth. Then take .xii. for  
the bredth of one syde of the tymber  
and halfe of the other side of .viii. the  
whiche is .i.iii. for the bredth of ano-  
ther side. Then take .vi. ynches halfe  
ynche, quarter ynche. Di. qr. ynche. qr  
quarter ynch, Di. quarter ynche, for  
the square of this lēgth & bredth, as  
both appere in the figure, afterward  
ye shall laye to this square sum part  
lesse than the .litt. foote in length, for  
one foote square in tymber measure  
as both appere in the figure of tym-  
ber mesure in cōsideration of y odde  
quantyties aboue the .vi. ynches in  
the square aforesayde.

**C** Of a pece of tymber in .v.  
sydes equaly square.

Of Tymber.



**I**f a pece of tymber be in .v. sydes  
equally square like to this present  
figure, then ye shall measure all  
the square sydes of it rounde aboute  
and take halfe the nombze of ynches  
of that measure for one square syde.  
And the ye shall measure the distaūce  
from the mydle of the ende of the  
tymber, to the mydle of one square  
syde betwene the two angles, as it  
appeareth by the lyne in the same sy  
gure. And take the measure of y<sup>e</sup> dy  
staūce for another square syde, as in  
this exāple, in this figure of .v. square  
every syde is .x. ynches, the whiche .v.  
types multiplied maketh .l. then ta  
ke halfe .l. the whiche is .xxv. for one  
square

### *The Measurynge*

square &  $\frac{1}{2}$  distance betwoene  $\frac{1}{2}$  middle  
paynt to the middle of one square side  
the whiche is. vii. for another square  
syde. Then take. xiii. ynches di. quar.  
ynch, quarter of ynch. di. quarter of  
ynche, for the square of this length,  
and bredth. Afterwarde ye shall late  
to this square, some parte lesse then  
x. ynches, quarter ynche, in length for  
one foote square in tymber measure,  
as doth appere in the fygure of tym-  
ber measure, by reason of  $\frac{1}{2}$  odde qua-  
ntities about the. xiii. ynches to the  
square aforesayde. This laste rule ye  
shall folowe generally in measurynge  
of all other peces of tymber in. vi. vii.  
viii. or more sydes equally square.

**O**f a pece of rounde tymber  
without any square sides.





of Tymber.

**A**ND whē a pece of tymber is all  
roude without any square side  
lyke to this present fygure, then ar-  
tyficers moſte cōmonely doe gyde it  
roude about with a lyne, & deuide y  
measure of that gydyng into .iiii.  
equall partes, and thē they take one  
of them for the square of ſuch a rōud  
pece of tymber. But they be greatlye  
Deceyued by ſuche maner of measu-  
ring, for they make the square therof  
much leſſe than the trueth, and by  
ſettyng forth the more length therto  
for a foote ſquare in tymber meaſure  
much more tymber for a foote ſquare  
in ſuche rōunde peces, than is ryght.  
Therefore whē ye haue gyded it rou-  
de about with a lyne, ye ſhall deuide  
the length therof into .ii. equall par-  
tes, and take one parte of them for  
one ſquare ſyde of ſuche a rōud pece  
of tymber. Afterward ye ſhal deuide  
agayne the ſame whole lengthe in  
to

*The Measurynge*

to.iii. parties, and take halfe one of  
them for another square syde of this  
pece of timber. The take.viii. ynches  
di. ynch di. quarter ynche di. gr. quar  
ter ynche, for the true square of this  
length and bredth as doth appere in  
the fygure. Afterwarde ye shall laye  
to this square some parte lesse than  
two foote.iii. ynches in length for one  
foote square in timber measure, as  
doth appere in the figure of timber  
measure nexte after that folowynge,  
wth the allowance of some parte lesse  
for the odde quantitties aboue the.viii  
ynches of the square aforesayde.

¶ Explicit.



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